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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

THE ECCENTRIC NABOB.

Generosity Rewarded.

Some two or three miles from the town of Aylesbury, England, there once lived three cousins of the family name of Barrett. They were all married and settled on farms within a few miles of each other and each of them had grown up children around them. They were not rich, but in fair circumstances—each had expectations. An eccentric uncle had gone out to India when quite a young man, and rumor told that he had grown quite wealthy and would probably die an old bachelor. Who, then, but themselves, would be heirs to his property—the being at the time his nearest relatives?

One day the families were thrown into a great commotion by each of them receiving a letter, which contained besides the signature and date only these words:

"I am rich. Fools here call me a nabob. I wouldn't give that title to a cat. No matter; I shan't live always, and when I die my property must go to somebody. I am coming to find an heir. I am coming to see you and hope you will please me. I hope you are not troubled with beggars. I do not like to see them around."

One dark, rainy night, about three weeks after the reception of these letters by the cousins, the family of Moses Barrett was thrown into a state of great excitement by the appearance at the door of two men in livery, who announced themselves as the *avant couriers* of Joshua Barrett, of India, who would claim their hospitality through the night.

Saying which, the messengers put spurs to their horses and dashed away, without giving the astonished listeners time to ask a single question.

Now, Moses Barrett was a hunk, his wife a shrew, and his three children chips of the two blocks, but all undertook to change their natures for the time, or rather to be ready to change them on the appearance of the rich uncle—for what was the use of acting with the curtain down?

"Now, Moses, you stingy old brute," said his wife, "if you know on which side your bread is buttered, it is to be hoped you will have some chickens killed for his excellency's supper, which is more'n you did for Christmas, and some of that wine fetched up which you've had in the cellar since the year one, and a fire made in the best room, that has not been there these ten years, and all your nice clothes put on—that isn't much, for you'll never allow us anything decent to wear."

"And it is to be hoped, old woman," replied the angry husband, "that you'll soften down that screeching voice of yours, and twist your wrinkles into smiles, and that'll be something I've never seen since the first week of our marriage."

Great activity was displayed by all in getting ready to give the uncle the best reception possible, and all rejoiced as much as a hopeful family could rejoice that they would be first to receive a visit from him, hoping, of course, that they might forestall all the other relations in his good graces.

It would have been a strange way for any person to have made his first visit, but they knew the uncle was very eccentric, and his being so very wealthy made it all right in their eyes. He might have come and stood on his head, provided he paid for his antics.

In the midst of their hurried preparations, there appeared at the door, an old, feeble looking, white-haired man, thinly clad, and his soiled garments clinging to his shriveled form.

"Will you be kind enough, good people, to give me something to eat, and a place to sleep to-night?"

"We have nothing to eat, and if we had we don't harbor beggars," replied the master of the house, in a coarse, brutal tone.

"But I am old and feeble, and very hungry and tired," said the aged applicant, in a pleading tone, "and if you drive me away I may perish."

"Well, then, what you ought to have done long ago," put in the cross old dame, "when people got too lazy to work for an opinion they're better dead nor alive. Besides, we expect company soon—a rich gentleman from India—and ain't got no room for the like of you."

"Well, then," said the old man, with a sorrowful look, "since you can't keep me over to-night, will you please give me something to eat? and I'll go farther."

The dame brought up a piece of brown bread, with an angry look, and was about to hand it to the mendicant more for the purpose as it seemed of getting rid of him, than from any feeling of compassion, but her miserable husband interposed and said sharply:

"I told you we hadn't anything for you, so travel on."

"I'll set the dog on you if you don't, you old beggar," cried a lad of ten. "My rich uncle's coming here to-night, and he can't bear beggars, so you had better be going while your bones are whole."

"May heaven be more merciful than you," sighed the old man, as he turned and disappeared in the darkness.

"It isn't convenient for me to keep you to-night," said the master of the house, in a mild dignified tone. "Besides, we don't like to encourage beggars. If you are poor and not able to work, the parish where you belong is bound to support you. No one need starve in this country which the Lord, praised be His name, has so bountifully blessed. I trust I am not wanting in charity—as an humble follower of the Lord Jesus Christ—I hope I am not—with taxes to support the government and the poor, donations to the benevolent societies, and heathen missions, is as much as I can do to live and give my family a respectable maintenance."

Now, my friend, if you are poor and unable to work (though I don't see why you may not as well work as travel), you had better throw yourself upon the parish where you belong."

"But I am tired, wet and hungry," said the old man, "and all the parishes in the world can't do me any good to-night."

"But you should have thought of that before you left home," now chimed in the good housewife, with a sanctified air. "It is sinful to tempt Providence, as it is called, and whoever sins must expect judgment. I never leave home without providing for the journey, and of course I provide for nothing. It is a sin, too, to be idle, when one is able to work, and it is against my principle as a true Christian, to encourage one in sinning."

"Then I suppose I am to understand that you refuse me both food and lodging?" said the old man.

"As to the food," said the pious dame, glancing at her husband, "if you are very hungry, I suppose we can do something for you in that way, but lodging is out of the question, for two mounted couriers have been here to say that a very rich uncle of ours, from India, will be here very soon; and he wrote some time ago that he didn't like to have beggars around where he was, and we should not like to offend him. True, we hardly expect him to-night, but then, he might come you know, and we would not like to run any risk."

"Well, then," said the old man, with a sigh, "I will take the food, if you please, and go on, even if I perish."

"Put your trust in the Lord, my friend—put your trust in the Lord!" said Stephen Barrett, solemnly.

"Yes," echoed the wife, "put your trust in the Lord that is what we do when we are in trouble. Sarah Jane, go down in the cellar and bring up a couple of those cold potatoes for this old man—they are very good eating when one is hungry—I like them myself. Yes, put your trust in the Lord, and do not leave home again without means. By-the-by, while I think of it, added the good woman laying down a cap full on which she had been busily at work, while talking, and looking up with a bright twinkle in her eye, "I believe you can get a good night's lodging at Harry Barrett's who lives only a half a mile from here on the road south. He is a good hand for taking in strangers."

She looked at her husband, and both smiled, knowingly, for both were thinking that in case the rich uncle should find the old beggar there, it might increase Stephen Barrett's chance of being the fortunate heir.

Sarah Jane now returned, and handed the old man two little cold potatoes. He took them, turned them slowly over, examined them on all sides, and then murmured:

"They have eyes—but can they see, I think not, for if they could they'd blush instead of keeping such a dark color." Then, glancing around the neat, tidy cheerful room, taking in three prim girls and their pious parents, he quickly tossed the potatoes into the lap of the astonished mistress, saying, as he did so—"I beg your pardon, madam, but I did not intend to rob you."

"Oh! you sinful, wicked old creature!" exclaimed the good dame, in holy horror, as the ragged old man turned and went out, and shut the door with a slam.

Less than half an hour the unfortunate wayfarer was trying his chances at the house of Henry Barrett.

"Come in," said a strong, hearty and cheerful voice, in answer to his knock.

He entered a large plainly furnished apartment, and beheld a group of six persons—father, mother, two sons and two daughters—seated around a pleasant fire, with a bright light on the table near them, and looked contented and happy.

On seeing his visitor was an old man, and a stranger, the master of the house arose and invited him to walk forward and take a seat, and the others drew back, respectfully, to enlarge the circle, and gave him the best place at the fire.

"I have called," said the old man, stopping and removing his hat from his white head, "to ask if you would give me some food and lodging for the night."

"Of course we will, my friend, and glad of the chance to help a fellow in need," said Henry Barrett, in a frank, cordial tone. "Sit down, and make yourself at home. Here, give me your hat. Come, girls, hurry up something warm for the old gentleman, who is chilled through, as I can readily see. You ought not to have been out so late in the storm, father."

"No, I know," returned the old gentleman, holding his trembling hand to the fire, "but the persons to whom I applied would not take me in."

"That I refuse lodging to an old man like you on such a night as this, in this Christian community!" exclaimed the indignant host. "Who were those inhospitable wretches?"

The man described the house and people where he had called.

"I see," said the host, with a grim smile, "I understand! the first family kicked you out?"

"Almost."

"The second prayed you out?"

"Almost."

"You won't," said Henry Barrett, bluntly. "You won't leave this house to-night for all the uncles the Indies can turn out. Sit down again, sir; sit down and make yourself at home. I know the duty of a man who has faith in God, and I'm going to do it. What is his money to me? I can't eat it, nor drink it, nor carry it into the other world; and I'm sure it won't bring any happiness that I don't now enjoy, and I also know it would not compensate me for one mean action. Let Joshua Barrett settle his money on his choice—I'll arrange my conscience to suit myself."

"God bless you!" murmured the old man, in a trembling voice, and bowing his head upon his hands he wept in silence.

He remained at that hospitable house during the night, and was entertained like an honored guest.

The next day being fair he took his leave. As he was about to leave the house, Harry Barrett, putting a crown into his hand, said:

"Take it, my friend, and not a word. I don't know who you are, and I've not told it my duty to enquire; but this much I know, from your appearance, manner and language, that you're not a common beggar, and that you have seen better days, which I sincerely hope you may see again. It is as much as my circumstances will justify, may, perhaps, serve to keep you from starving some night, or sleeping by the way-side."

"God will repay you," said the old man solemnly, as he walked away, wiping the tears from his eyes.

"He has already," mused Harry, putting his hand on his heart. "I have in here principal and interest."

Long and in vain did the selfish families of Moses and Stephen Barrett look for the appearance of their rich uncle from India in a carriage and four, and great was their disappointment thereat.

Then came the intelligence that he was sick in the City of London. Next came that he was dead and had left a will.

What an intense desire to know the contents of the will! What a wild, furious excitement when the contents became known.

To Moses Barrett he devised one pound to buy a coffin for the dog his precious son had learned to set on a beggar.

To Stephen Barrett he bequeathed one pound three pence—the pound to be devoted to the parish poor—the three pence to buy cold potatoes for beggars, with the hope that he and his pious family would put their trust in the Lord.

To Harry Barrett, and his heirs, forever, he had willed the remainder of his vast wealth, some half million pounds sterling, with a hope that they would sometimes recall with pleasure the visit of the old white-haired man they once so kindly entertained.

The old beggar of that dark and stormy night was no other than Joshua Barrett himself.

Stephen Girard.

The following brief reminiscences of Stephen Girard are from the note book of Professor Wm. Wagner of the Wagner Free Institute of Science, Philadelphia, who was personally and intimately connected with Girard, and enjoyed the confidence of the millionaire banker until the day of the latter's decease.

When the British entered the Chesapeake and threatened an assault upon Baltimore, the citizens of Philadelphia became alarmed, and many began to pack their goods and prepare for a hurried exit. Among the number was Girard, who at once secured two large six-horse teams, loading four of them with silver contained in his bank, and the remaining six with rich India fabrics, silks of finest texture, teas and other valuable goods from the immense stocks of fine materials contained in his warehouses. These he destined removing to Reading, and in accordance with this plan, he placed Prof. Wagner, then a young man and his confidential clerk, in sole charge of the expedition, giving him a brace of pistols and the weather-brown sea coat, which had stood its owner in good need upon many a voyage. Of this coat he ordered particular care to be taken, and was more exact in his instructions upon this point than in regard to the safety of his goods.

The procession filed slowly out of the old city, along the clay road, which has now become Ridge avenue. The horses were all placed in tandem order, making a long line of sixty horses, interspersed with heavy wagons. Along the entire route the greatest alarm spread at the sight of the long parade, and the news of the near approach of the British flew far and wide.

On the evening of the first day they arrived at Norristown, and the close of the third day saw them in Reading.

The large amounts of silver were removed to the Farmer's Bank and a large vacant house rented for the storage of the silks and other fabrics. There had been a continual rain throughout the entire journey, and as the wagons were without cover, many of the finest goods were wholly ruined. All the neighborhood of Reading was strung with the fabrics on lines to dry, but it was of but little avail, and the loss to the old merchant was great. But no one heard him complain; and his first enquiry on meeting young Wagner was concerning the safety of his old sea coat.

Girard at the same time sent five vessels lying at the docks and belonging to him, to Rancocas Creek and moored them across the creek, arming their crews against assault from boats, should the British pass up the Delaware. These precautions proved useless, as all know, as the enemy never reached that point.

He seldom forgot anything to which his attention had once been called. As an instance, when in 1793 his ship *Voltaire* was built, laborers were scarce on account of a

lover raging at the time, and Girard personally assisted his favorite carpenter "Jimmy Humphries," in driving in the copper bolts which held the breast-hook fastening in the bow. In 1812, the *Voltaire* required repairing, and it was overhauled at Kensington. It was necessary to remove the copper bolts which held this fastening, in order to replace some wood-work, and it became necessary to know whether the bolts had been riveted from the inner or outer side. The same carpenter, Humphries, was assisting in the repairing of the vessel, but was unable to find the bolt headed quietly, noticing which, Humphries asked, rather jokingly:

"Perhaps you know something about them sir?"

The old man laughed and said: "Why Jimmy, don't you remember that hot afternoon in '93, when you and I put in these bolts? The starboard ones are riveted from the outside, and the larboard from the inside."

That wonderful head, the old man's mind had gone back to the simple incident of nineteen years before with perfect accuracy.

On one occasion he directed Mr. Wagner to make out an account current, with interest, of his relation with the Barings of London. The work occupied several days in accomplishing and when the intricate masses of figures had been resolved to the simple account Mr. Wagner took the sheet into Girard's private office and asked him what he supposed the balance was, not supposing that Girard had any idea of the amount as the transactions covered millions of money and a system of continuous drawings and interchanges. Girard thought a moment and then said: "They owe me so much"—giving an amount that was but two hundred pounds sterling of the real sum. So it was throughout his entire business. He managed his affairs with the fewest number of clerks possible, and when he wanted anything well done, did it himself."

When the Commissioners sat in his bank to conclude the arrangements for starting the United States Bank, it was found that there yet remained about twelve millions unsubscribed for. The commissioners were deliberating as to the best method of securing subscribers for this amount. When it came his turn to speak, Girard, merely said: "I take the balance," and the difficulty was overcome. It is stated that upon his employing any one as clerk in any position of confidence Girard always said: "I would thank you, sir, when you pass the sill of that door, to leave my business behind you," an admonition which experience had taught the financier was not unnecessary.

Like Mr. Greeley, Girard was very fond of agricultural pursuits, and retired each afternoon, after business hours, to quiet enjoyment of his farm. Here he was wont to engage actively in pruning, trimming, etc., and on a long ladder, resting against a tree would find his mind wandering off to China or the Indies, in company with his ships, until he would find, like the Sage of Chappaqua, that in his abstraction, he had cut off the wrong branch.

In the matter of his will Girard pursued a course entirely foreign to his custom, and as he was unskilled in such matters, entrusted the whole charge to William J. Duane, Esq., Secretary of the Treasury, under the administration of Jackson. The will as it stands, is entirely the offspring of Duane's mind. Had Girard exercised his usual caution, he would probably have arranged some details in a different way.

Indian Hunting.

The Indian method of hunting the deer and antelope seems to a looker-on, not heated by the chase, cruel sport. But food is the object of the Indian hunter, and he is wonderfully successful in securing it. Notwithstanding their great speed and bottom, these animals seldom escape their pursuers on the open prairie. Mounted on their swift ponies, the Indians become as it were a pack of hounds that run by sight. In all directions they move, searching the country with eyes that see everything.

On discovering deer no attempt is made at concealment, but with bridle rein between their teeth, loading their guns or adjusting their arrows as they ride, the hunters bear down on the doomed animals. Off bound the deer, but Indians are before them; they run to the right—more Indians; to the left—still Indians. The deer double on themselves. Hemmed in on every side, there is no escape; the bullet and the arrow do their work. All their hunting, whether man or beast, involves a system of surrounding. It is this method, thoroughly understood, and invariably practiced where numbers will allow, that renders the Indian so formidable on the prairie. Although numbers are in at the death, there is no dispute as to the distribution of the carcasses. Hunt with the *Yankton Sioux* in the *October Galaxy*.

It is reported that a plain, honest farmer, the friend of Clay, being solicited to be a candidate for the Legislature, called on the great Mr. Clay, and sought his counsel as to the propriety of serving his country as a legislator. "My advice to you," said Mr. Clay earnestly, "is to keep out of politics. They will tramp up all kinds of charges against you, and ruin your character." "But," replied the honest old farmer, "they can't say anything against my character. Everybody knows that I have led a blameless life." "Try it," said Mr. Clay, who knew how it was himself. "Try it." The good old man did try it, and before the canvass was over he withdrew from it in deep disgust. Meeting with Mr. Clay, afterward he asked what were his chances for election.

"I have withdrawn," replied he somewhat earnestly. "Do you think," he said, "they not only charged me with stealing a sheep, once, but, what is worse, they came very near proving it? I am done with politics."

The following choice bit of obituary poetry recently appeared in a Philadelphia paper: "Our little Sallie died to heaven go, Cerebro-spinal meningitis."

A Wonderful Clock.

The Philadelphia Press recently contained the following description of a wonderful clock, wonderfully made, from a correspondent at Shamokin, Pennsylvania:

"Karl Ketter, a poor German miner of the Excelsior Colliery, which is situated within a few miles of this borough, has exhibited a clock here during the past week, of a most remarkable character. He had been three years constructing it—the first two years at intervals of time, and the last year he worked day and night, scarcely taking time enough to eat."

"He became a monomaniac on the subject. The clock was in his mind during his waking hours and in his dreams at night. He occupied alone a small wooden shanty, where he worked, slept and cooked his food. Whatever sleeping and cooking he did however was but little. It was thought he would have nearly starved, but for the kind interest which his neighbors took in him and his clock. They took him food and encouraged him to eat."

"The clock, was made with no other tools than two common jack-knives. It is eight feet high and four feet broad. Its frame is of the Gothic style of architecture. It has sixteen sides and is surmounted by a globe, on top of which is attached a small golden cross. On the front of the clock are four dial plates; one shows the day of the week, another shows the minutes and fractions of minutes, and the other the hour of the day. These dials are carved in the most unique manner, having emblematic figures upon them and around them of almost every imaginable description. Above the dial plates is a semi-circular gallery, extending around about half the width of the frame work of the clock. Immediately in front, in the center of this semi circular gallery, is the carved wooden figure of our blessed Saviour."

"At the ends of the gallery, on either side, there is a small door opening into the body of the clock. Over the door, on the right-hand side of the clock, as you stand facing it is an eagle. Over the door on the left-hand side, is a cock. Twice a day—that is at 12:05 in the day, and at five in the night—a sweet chime of bells begins to play, the small door on the right-hand side opens, and the small wooden figures, admirably carved, of the twelve Apostles, appear and walk out slowly and gravely in procession, Peter in the lead. Advancing along the gallery until they get opposite the figure of Jesus, each in turn, except Judas, slowly turns round and bows his head to his Maker, then recovers his former position; as Peter does this the cock crows. They continue to advance to the other side of the gallery and enter the small door on the left. As Judas (who is in the rear), with his right hand shielding his face, and his left clasp the bag which is supposed to contain the thirty pieces of silver, comes in full view of the cock, the cock crows again. By a simple arrangement this procession can be made to come out and pass around the gallery at any time desired."

On pedestals, at the extreme corners of the front of the clock, are wooden statues of Moses and Elias. In the rear are two obelisks of the Egyptian style upon which are carved hieroglyphic characters to represent the ancient period of the world's history. The clock will run thirty-two hours without winding. Mr. Ketter who is a native of Feilburg, in Baden, is very proud of his workmanship.—He can scarcely bear to be away from it long enough to eat his meals. He has been offered ten thousand dollars for it by a person from New York, but he refused it."

"Mr. Ketter says he has often heard of the celebrated clock in Strasburg, but he never saw it, and he has no knowledge of how it was constructed, neither has he ever had instruction in mechanics of any kind. His purpose is to exhibit it for a few months in this country, and then take it with him to Germany."

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Found at Last.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Some two months since Mrs. Ruler, of Reading, Pa., had the following advertisement inserted in several English and German newspapers:

"Where is Eberhart Schomers, from Prim, District Fries, Prussia, or the Rhine, or his living sons, and daughters? They are respectively invited to send their address to their daughter or sister Gertrude, who was lost or stolen about thirty-five years ago. Address: Charles G. Ruler, Reading, Berks county, Pa."

When five years old Gertrude Schomers, now Mrs. Ruler, was taken from her parents in New York by a mad named Lawrence, and they were never able to regain possession of her. She lived on Lawrence's farm near Patterson, N. J., until 14 years of age, then she lived three years in the family of a Mr. Van Bussim. At 17 she learned the milliner's trade in Patterson. Soon afterward she was married. She has several times dreamed that her relatives were seeking her, and that they would find her, but without success until a few weeks ago.

On the last day in August John Michael Keim, who had married her sister, saw the foregoing advertisement in a newspaper. He called his wife's attention to it, and a letter was immediately addressed to the party advertising. A reply by telegram was received, and after a few exchanges of pictures and letters, the fact became conclusive that the lost wife had at last been found. Soon after, Mr. and Mrs. Ruler came on here and remained two weeks. Few who were not witnesses to the scene can imagine the joy and satisfaction when the "lost baby" was folded in the arms of those who had thought her dead. Both her parents were dead, but brothers, white with age, wept as they caressed her, and sisters who had shed many bitter tears, received the lost one with outstretched hands. The sight of Mrs. Ruler was sufficient to prove her identity. She is a small, litho lady, with dark, dazzling eyes, fair complexion, dark hair, and greatly resembles her sisters. Their fellow narratives of their lives. They called her "Gertrude," as of old, and when she told of her youth, her final marriage and her success, the past was forgotten, the long years of sorrow and despair rolled away, and all again was sunshine and happiness.

Twenty-three natives, residing in this city and vicinity, gathered about the little waif, and listened to the story. Their happiness at meeting their lost one cannot be described. After spending two weeks in visiting the principal places in this section, including Niagara Falls, and a trip on the lake, the happy people separated and Mr. and Mrs. Ruler returned home.—Correspondence of the Sun.

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The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1873.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the PEOPLE'S PRESS PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT. We can furnish, at short notice, BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS, DEAPTS, &c., &c.

FOREIGN GRAIN CROP.—In some districts of Southern Russia there is not only a short crop of grain and potatoes, but there is danger that the inhabitants will suffer for want of food before another harvest. There are also said to be deficiencies in the crops of France and England.

The Western grain crop in this country can supply the foreign demand.

THE NORTHERN MONEY MARKET.—There is a decidedly improved feeling in commercial circles, owing to increased facilities offered by the banks. A number of Banks have resumed business during the past week, and the financial crisis may be said to be nearly over.

Some large factories and machine shops are still on half time, which causes distress among the laboring classes.

THE STATE FAIR.—FIRST DAY.—We learn from the News that the Fair Grounds at Raleigh were opened on Tuesday morning for the reception of visitors. At 12 o'clock the Fair was formally opened by Gov. Caldwell. At 2 o'clock there was a trotting race, and at 3 o'clock a running race.

This was the programme for the first day.

The programme for Wednesday was the parade of stock on Fair grounds, and horse racing.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—Last week we noticed the Evangelical Alliance, in session in New York city. An unfortunate occurrence took place there on Thursday last, on the subject of Church and State. An Episcopal minister from England favored the Union of Church and State, and Rev. Mr. Curry, a Baptist minister from Alabama opposed it, which occasioned considerable excitement so that an adjournment became necessary.

THE Salisbury Fair.—The third annual exhibition of the North Western North Carolina Fair Association opened on Tuesday last week.

We glean from the special reporter of the Raleigh News, the following:

The show of agricultural implements was very good. The poultry exhibition was a success.

We never saw larger hogs or better grown pigs at any Fair. A black Berkshire sow with sixteen pigs, one month old, the smallest of which would weigh about fifty pounds, attracted much attention. A pair of fourteen months old Chesters, weighing over four hundred each, were also a good show.

The contents of the hall devoted to the products of the farm are highly spoken of. Floral Hall was the most attractive part of the grounds. It was most beautifully and tastefully decorated by the committee of Salisbury ladies appointed to superintend its arrangements, and the exhibition was very full.

The Indians.

A letter dated Pueblo, Col., October 5, gives the details of the slaughter and dispersion of cattle by Indians in Eastern and Southern Colorado along the upper waters of the Arkansas river. It appears that on September 28 a party of some 300 Indians, consisting of Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Kiowas came into Arkansas Valley from the South, and camped opposite Fort Lyon, near Los Animas. The commanding officer at Fort Lyon had a talk with the chiefs, but could learn nothing of the intentions of the Indians. They claimed the country as their own, and said that they proposed to roam over it as they pleased. They were all warriors, armed with breech-loading government rifles, one or two good revolvers each, and bows, spears, &c., and each had an extra horse. The commandant at Fort Lyon requested the Indians to return to their reservation, to which they replied they would go when ready and talked very impudently. Two days afterward they left, and, proceeding up the Arkansas river, through the settlements, divided into small parties along the various tributary streams, and began an indiscriminate slaughter and stampeding of cattle, compelling the herders to cook for them. This continued about a week, during which time several hundred head of cattle were killed. Great excitement and consternation were created among the settlers, a large number of whom flocked into Pueblo and other towns. At last accounts the Indians were going towards the settlements on Los Animas River, being Tejonid, and the citizens were arming for defence. Several small companies have gone out to defend the settlements. Two or three herders, who attempted to defend their herds, are reported to have been killed. The Indians came from the reservation near Fort Sill. Military aid had been asked for, but none had been received up to the date of this letter.—*Corr. N. Y. Herald.*

Salamanca and Big Tree, the imprisoned Indian chiefs in Texas, have been released upon condition that if any depredations be made in future by the Kiowas, that they be immediately arrested and turned over to the tender mercies of Uncle Sam. The outrage above recited looks bad for the good faith of the chivalrous red men.

YELLOW FEVER.—In Memphis 57 deaths on Sunday. Shreveport still suffers very much.

THE FENCE LAW.—We learn from the Democrat that an election was held on Thursday last, in Steel Creek, Pineville and Providence townships, in Mecklenburg county, relative to a fence law, and adopted in those townships. The citizens there may prepare to keep up their stock and dispense with fences.

Over \$30,000,000 have been drawn from the Bank of England for America. Dates of the 14th represent the yellow fever as abating in Memphis and Shreveport.

The Cincinnati banks all resumed currency payment on the 13th inst.

STATE ITEMS.

CLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The Hillsboro Recorder says: Mr. Wm. Overby, of Fayetteville, informs us that his father is still living in Surry county at the age of 114 years. He was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., in the year 1759. His mental faculties are unimpaired, his memory bright, and accurate, and his eyesight perfect. His physical powers are failing, he having been an invalid for about eighteen months, from breaking one of his legs by a fall. His habits of life have been such as to set at defiance all the rules and theories of the abstemious. He has lived like all mountaineers, eating abundantly, drinking freely, but never to excess, and using tobacco from early manhood. His wife died during the war at the age of 90. The pair were the parents of sixteen children, eleven of whom reached maturity. The oldest son is living, a vigorous man of 83, and the oldest daughter is 80, and is a great-grand-mother.

The Raleigh News says: The Committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, to proceed to Washington and invite President Grant to visit the State Fair, have discharged their duty, and reported that the President assigned as a reason for not accepting the invitation the approaching visit of the Evangelical Alliance and his promise to be present at the reunion of the Army of Tennessee, at Toledo. The President regretted very much that his engagements prevented his accepting the invitation, and hoped that next year the Society would give him a longer notice.

On the 1st October, a young man named Vick aged 17 years, and residing in Nash county, rode a fiery young horse to the Railroad station between Joyner and Masons, for the purpose of accompanying the horse to the right of the Engine. The horse took fright, and suddenly turned, dismounting the rider, whose foot hung in one of the stirrups. In this condition he was dragged nearly a mile, and when some persons attempted to head the horse and stop him, he rushed between two carts, dashing the young man's brains out against one of the wheels.—*Raleigh Era.*

In April, 1874, there is to be an annual exhibition of foreign wines in London, under the Wine Department of the London International Exhibition. North Carolina vintners can have a showing. Let them send specimens of our best native wines, including the Sparkling Catawba and Scuppernon. It will be a capital opportunity to bring North Carolina wines into notice. We hope our wine-makers will not fail to avail themselves of so excellent an occasion.

The funeral of John A. Winslow, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, a native of this State, and commander of the Kearsage which whipped the Alabama, was held in Boston, on the 3d, with imposing ceremonies. He was born in Fayetteville in 1811, and was another one of the distinguished sons of the old State who will be remembered in coming years.—*Raleigh Era.*

The three counties of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson have reported for the year ending June 30th, 1873, 297 public schools, in which 12,757 pupils were instructed. A Teachers' Institute of four weeks was held in each of these counties last Summer, in which from thirty-seven to one hundred teachers were instructed.

Mrs. Eliza Ross, who resided six miles from Charlotte, committed suicide on Thursday last week by drowning herself in a creek near her house. In order to accomplish the deed she had to hold her head under shallow water. She was suffering from derangement of mind.

The Raleigh News says: Our gift Concert Managers wrote to old John Robinson, the great circus man, for a donation of monkeys or parrots. To-day, by telegram from Missouri, he says: "I cheerfully grant your request, and have ordered my Agent in New York to forward the animals, or five hundred dollars."

The Wadesboro Herald says: In the neighborhood of the Ellerbe Springs, Richmond county, there is considerable sickness. Seven cases of typhoid fever in one family, and several other persons at the point of death from the same disease.

The Raleigh News says: Mr. Henry Walser, of Davidson county, having resigned his position as a member of the board of Directors for the Insane Asylum, Gov. Caldwell has selected Dr. S. G. Coffin, of Guilford county, to fill the vacancy.

The Raleigh Sentinel learns through a friend that a considerable hail storm passed over a portion of Granville, doing much damage to the tobacco that had not been cut.

The N. O. Presbyterian reports the following revivals of religion among the churches of its denomination: at Sherwood church, in Cumberland county, with twenty additions; and at Concord church, in Cumberland county, with 45 additions.

The Goldsboro Messenger says that Col. L. W. Humphrey, Senator of that district, is at work preparing a plan, to be submitted at the approaching session of the General Assembly, for the adjustment of the State Debt.

We enjoyed the company, a few days ago, of Col. John Potts, a prominent farmer of Mecklenburg county, who is a near relative of Davy Crockett. Col. Potts' mother was a first cousin of this famous man.—*Hickory Tavern Eagle.*

The Southern Home learns that the congregations of Bethpage and Sugar Creek Churches, Mecklenburg county, have raised funds to educate the sons of their pastors on Davidson College.

Hon. A. M. Waddell has been investigating the history of the early settlement of North Carolina and has discovered that it was settled at least 500 years before Columbus, by colonies from Ireland, and that it was called Great Ireland.

W. A. Smith, having just been re-elected President of the North Carolina Railroad, is now President of two railroads, Receiver for another and member of Congress from the metropolitan district.

A friend writes to the Christian Advocate as follows: "The Black Mountain is white with snow, and we had a heavy killing frost this morning (4th inst.). Farmers are preparing to sow large crops of wheat."

We learn from the Piedmont Press that the railroad tax in Buncombe was carried almost unanimously. It is feared however, that there was not a majority of qualified voters cast.

Mr. Oertel, the eminent artist, for some time past rector of St. James Church at Lenoir, will sail for Europe on the 1st of December. Rev. T. C. Bland, of Wadesboro, will take his place at Lenoir.

Each member of Providence Grange, Mecklenburg county, is to plant one acre of cotton for the purpose of erecting a lodge and school room.

There are 129 pupils in the white department of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Institution and over fifty in the colored.

A Charlotte lady, Miss Fanny E. Jones, was married Sept. 10, at Geneva, Switzerland, to Mr. Benj. S. Ricks, Jr., of Mississippi.

Judge Henry has accepted the appointment to hold the special term of the Guilford Superior Court in December.

Hon. Alfred Dockery, was not benefited by a recent surgical operation performed in New York.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE TRANSATLANTIC BALLOON TRIP.—Last week we noticed another failure of this balloon to make the European trip. The ascent was not difficult, but the descent of the aeronauts was not as graceful or nonchalant as their ascent. They were somewhat hurried. When near the ground Donaldson and Ford jumped out, Lunt followed, and was caught, like Abalam, in a tree. The balloon escaped, and had not been arrested at last accounts.

MR. LUNT'S EXPERIENCE.

CANAN, Conn., Oct. 6—4 p. m.—We were attacked by a tremendous squall of wind and rain at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock, and were driven near the earth with frightful velocity. Everything was thrown overboard, without avail, and as we were dashed to the earth Donaldson and Ford sprang out, and the balloon shot into the air, bearing me with it, and was speedily in the storm-cloud again, and being whirled about in the most alarming manner. I shouted to Donaldson for directions, but could hear no reply, and was left to my own resources. The bag was shaking about above me with awful force, and I could see nothing, so thick was the cloud. I seized the valve cord and attempted to open it. Could not open it. The cord became entangled with the neck. Suddenly three tops shot up through the fog, and in an instant the balloon was hirling through the branches. I climbed out of the boat to a place above the ring, and as the balloon rushed into a thicket of trees I swung myself off and dropped among the branches. The boat scraped over me and detached my hands. I dropped to the earth, surprised to find myself unhurt. I started to walk back in the supposed right direction, and met four men running after me. I offered them a large reward to capture the balloon, then out of sight. They have gone in pursuit in the locality of Canaan, Connecticut. I was driven to the station by Dr. William Adams, where Ford and Donaldson arrived again. The storm is raging violently. There is no news from the balloon. Very narrow escape all round. Geo. Ashtox, Lunt.

P. S.—The balloon has been found a mile from here.

THE NEEDLES, Isle of Wight, Oct. 6.—The high cliffs near here are thronged with people looking seaward for the Daily Graphic balloon.

A HOUSE MOVED BY A TORNADO.—The latest achievement of a tornado which passed over Sullivan county, Va., some days ago, was the removal of the house of Baswell Benway, of East Unity. The house was a large one, 40 by 28 feet. It was instantaneously taken from its foundation and moved forty feet, as if it had slid on ice. Scarcely an underpinning stone was displaced; not a thing was dropped into the cellar, which was deep and of the size of the whole house; nor was the ground where it stopped but little disturbed. Mr. Benway was pumping water in the back room, and his wife was in the front room; both were carried along, only being aware that some terrible blow had fallen upon their dwelling, but having no suspicion that it had been moved, and neither of them had time to get out. Many of the windows were dashed out; crockery or glass was broken to pieces; clothes that were hanging about and other things were scattered rods away. The back side of the house coming in contact with the front door-steps, and perhaps the underpinning, the latter was handsomely laid over the ground inside down, and although badly racked, the house stood, while the shed, about thirty feet in length, at the end, was entirely demolished.—*Boston Advertiser.*

SMUGGLERS.—On Friday afternoon, says the New York Herald, Custom Inspector Chapman, at Castle Garden, noticed that one of the steerage passengers, a woman, had a very peculiar and bulky form and embarrassed gait. She was taken by his order into the female searcher's room, when it was discovered that under her dress was concealed a large amount of jewelry, watches and trinkets. The underclothing with its appendages, it is said, weighed upwards of one hundred pounds. Her luggage was found to be filled with valuable goods, and was accordingly seized. A colleague of hers in the smuggling enterprise was also arrested, and turned out to be her nephew, Matthew Weidman, who does business at Philadelphia and is a resident there. The aunt, who also resides in the City of Brotherly Love, said her name was Catherine Chapman, a bride of \$100 after their arrest, passed them inside the Castle Garden rotunda. The officer took the money, and instead of pocketing it, paid it into the custom-house. The amount of smuggled goods captured is valued at \$6,000.

SCARED TO DEATH.—A young girl who was driven through the cholera infested district of Davenport, and jokingly told that she would be sure to catch the disease, was attacked with cramps, collapse and discoloration, and died in a short time—a victim of the power of mind over matter.

Patronage that Pays.

That noble institution, the Public Library of Kentucky, has permanently established its prosperity by the three gift concert it has already given under its charter. It now boasts of a building that cost \$210,000, with a library of over 60,000 volumes, and a magnificent cabinet. The fourth grand gift concert for its further endowment will take place December 3d, and at this concert \$150,000 cash is distributed to the ticket holders, the highest prize being \$250,000, and scaling down to \$50, which is the smallest sum given. As there is a prize to every fifth ticket, it is easy to see that the patronage of this concert is a patronage that pays, there being great chances of great gains, and only small chances of small losses. Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, is the manager, and tickets and information may be obtained by addressing him, at Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

GEORGIA GIRLS COMPETING AS COOKS.—The Atlanta Constitution, referring to the Georgia State Fair, says: "The great contest of the Rome fair has been that between the girls for a cooking stove as a premium for the best dinner. The result of the contest has been looked to with eager interest, and the awards were delivered amid rousing excitement. The best cook among these contending charmers was decided to be Miss Hattie J. Johnson, to whom was awarded the first premium in the shape of the John B. Gordon cooking stove. To Miss Octavia Shropshire was given the second premium. This second premium was the R. E. Lee stove offered by Messrs. Sany & Walker. The committee found it hard to decide. They recommended that twenty dollars be given to Miss Alice Camp, a twelve years old girl, for the very excellent dinner she concocted. They also recommended ten dollars to Miss E. J. Shropshire. The awarding of premiums was very exciting."

NEW U. S. UNIFORM.—A Philadelphia paper says the clothing depot of the Frankfort arsenal is now engaged in making a new uniform for the entire standing army of the country, numbering in all departments about 50,000 men. Over six hundred operatives, mostly women, are constantly engaged in this work. Operations have been in progress since the close of the last year, but more active since last June. Orders for the work are received directly from the War Department, and the materials for it are all purchased from manufacturers in Philadelphia. Five buildings, each three story brick, and so arranged as to form a hollow square, are used in these operations, and the depot grounds present all the animation of a Government workshop.

Troublesome people will not let the President have his increased salary of \$50,000 a year. A Mr. Willard has found out that the appropriations for 1873-74 to the expenses of the White House are about \$77,000, in addition to the \$50,000 recently voted. Most persons think that the President keeps up the White House. Not at all. How erroneous such an idea as will be seen from the following appropriations by Congress: Furnace keepers, \$720; two policemen, \$2,640; one night watchman, \$900; usher, \$1,200; two doorkeepers, \$2,400; steward, \$2,000; messenger, \$1,200; secretary and clerk, \$10,600; contingent expenses, \$6,000; annual repairs, White House, \$15,000; refurnishing White House, \$10,000; fuel, \$5,000; green house, \$10,000; grounds, \$10,000.

Elections will be held in ten States between now and the 4th of November. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa and Wisconsin are first, having held a general election on Tuesday last. Massachusetts will hold a general election, and the same day New York will elect State officer and members of the Legislature. Texas votes on the 3d of the same month. Governors are to be chosen in the following States: Massachusetts, Virginia, Iowa, Wisconsin, Texas, Mississippi and Minnesota.—*Pennsylvania elects a Judge of the Supreme Court and State Treasurer.*

That "honesty is the best policy" may be exemplified by the following little incident: "A man at Belmont, Mo., sold to a mill-owner a saw log which proved to be hollow. As he sold it for a sound log, he voluntarily went and gave back the price, and hauling it to his own yard, chopped it up for firewood. In this operation he found ten \$5 gold pieces which somebody had secreted in it."

The Latter-Day Saints are in conference at Salt Lake City. Eighteen missionaries have been designated to go to Europe and four to the Sandwich Islands. They are to seek to convert the Gentiles. The Mormon colony and its financial affairs are reported as prosperous.

A Chinese widow being found fanning the tomb of her deceased husband, and being asked the cause of so singular a mode of showing her grief, accounted for it by saying that he had made her promise not to marry again while the mortal on the tomb remained damp; and as it dried but slowly, she saw no harm in aiding the operation.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—St. Luke's and St. John's churches have been robbed of their altar furniture. A gold chalice, set with diamonds and rubies was taken from St. Paul's, valued at \$2,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—The New Orleans Overland Mail Coach was robbed this morning by four men. They got Well's and Fargo's box, containing nearly two thousand dollars from the passengers. The robbers escaped. The Sheriff's posse is in pursuit.

St. Louis claims to contain three citizens who are worth over \$10,000, and seven others who are worth more than \$1,000,000.

It is estimated that the bridge across the Mississippi, at St. Louis, with its approaches, will cost \$9,000,000.

The third trial of Stokes has commenced. Stokes is a little grayer, but otherwise looks well.

A son and daughter of the famous Davy Crockett are living near Aetion, Hood county, Texas.—*Exchange.*

SYMPTOMS.—Slight pain in the side, the skin and eye assume a thick yellow color, digestion is impaired, an unpleasant sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach is experienced, the bowels are irregular, the mind fretful, the memory weakened, sometimes a slight cough, coldness of the hands and feet, sometimes loss of appetite and at others unnatural craving for food, dizziness of the head, depressed spirits, feeling of uncertainty, of having left something undone, but can't tell what it is. Take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, it will remove all unpleasant feelings and make you well.

THE LAST OF SALT JACK.

Execution of the Modoc Assassins at Fort Klamath.—Falling Passions Street on the scaffold.—Efforts of Jack to Shunke Responsibility on Others.

Four of the Modocs engaged in the assassination of General Canby and Dr. Thomas were hung on Friday last, and the sentence of remaining two of the six condemned to an ignominious death was commuted to imprisonment for life, by the President, on the ground that they had acted as subordinates rather than as principals in the murderous attack. The scenes connected with the execution, and the events preceding it, throw some additional light upon Indian customs and characteristics.

Captain Jack's demeanor was especially noticeable. Almost up to the last moment he clung to the hope that his life would be spared; and in his interviews with white men whom he supposed to be influential he made strenuous efforts to throw the blame of the massacre upon the young men of his tribe, alleging that he reluctantly engaged in it because his position in the tribe and perhaps his life would have been sacrificed if he had refused to yield to the clamor of his blood-thirsty warriors. In one of his talks he said: "My life was in danger when Bogus Charley proposed killing General Canby. Bogus Charley was one who first sanctioned it. Bogus Charley said, 'If you fail to help me, I will do it myself.' I feel while these four men are at liberty they have triumphed over me, and the Government should feel more satisfied if they were brought to trial, as they were as guilty, if not more, than I am. I say that Bogus Charley was the only man who influenced me. He was a traitor to both sides. He led us to Modoc and led to General Canby. I should like to see him brought here. Hooker Jim and Bogus Charley were the men that agitated murder."

He wished for peace, but the young men said they were not ready for peace. They wanted war, but they did not give their reasons. I was always for peace; but through the influence of the young men, headed by Hooker Jim, the war went on. I did not counsel the Combathashes or Hot Crokes to fight. I was for peace. They came to me and made me heart-sick, for they wanted to fight. When I came here I hoped to be set free, as I was not the instigator of these bad doings. I hoped to live on Klamath with my people."

These appeals seem to have had a double object, as Captain Jack was endeavoring to save his life and to throw the odium of the assassination upon the Indians who had been instrumental in his capture.

Schonechin made similar statements, as he alleged that "the guilty parties were Bogus Charley, Steamboat Frank, Hooker Jim and Scar-faced Charley," and that he "had used all his influence with the young men to keep them from doing these rash acts." It is scarcely necessary to say little or no credence is given to these stories by the officers of the army who have fully investigated the whole subject; and the arguments of the savages are noticeable chiefly on account of their ingenuity and the persistence with which they were urged, with an apparent expectation that they would prove efficacious, up to the day before the execution.

After all hopes of saving his life by such a line of argument had been destroyed in Captain Jack's heart, he made an urgent appeal to General Wheaton to hang Scar-faced Charlie in his place, on the ground that in this way the claims of justice might be satisfied, and his own life spared so that he could take care of his family and his tribe. After this appeal had proved vain, and the fact was at last recognized that death was inevitable, a parting scene occurred between the condemned men and their families which shows that the Indians possess some traits which form a broad contrast to their stoicism. A correspondent of the New York Herald, in describing it, says:

"I was perfectly unprepared for the frantic state of grief into which the women worked themselves. They howled their weird death song, and threw themselves on their doomed friends, fawning them all over. Even the little children seemed to catch the infection, and they cried and wept in the most finished style. Jack appeared very much affected at meeting his favorite squaw Lixia and the little papoose. His sister Mary was more affected, and worked herself into a perfect paroxysm of grief. The little girl even appeared to comprehend the situation, and sobbed bitterly. As Jack gave her one last fond embrace, the squaws returned to the stockade and the murderers were left in their cells, with no other companion than the gloomy foreboding and anticipation of the morrow. Old Schonechin met his family without much visible emotion, but his children cried bitterly, and the squaws yelled as if the world was coming to an end. The chief did not betray any outward signs of agitation. He kissed his little son repeatedly, and when just before retreat they were taken away, he laid down in his cell and rolled himself like a ball in his blankets." It remains to be seen what effect the public execution will have upon the large body of Indians who witnessed it. If such exhibitions can be good anywhere they should be serviceable to savages, whose murderous instincts are likely to be held in check by a visible demonstration of the power of the government.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Austria.

VIENNA, Oct. 7.—The official sanitary report states that since July 16 there have been 3000 cases of cholera in this city, of which 1,239 terminated fatally. For the first time in several months no new cases are reported.

Oct. 11.—Mr. Jay, American Minister, has written to Washington, recommending that provision be made for sending home from Vienna a number of waiters, laborers and other Americans, who are now in this city in a destitute condition. Many travellers, who hold letters of credit from suspended banking houses in the United States, find themselves without funds and are obliged to accept friendly subscriptions to enable them to return home.

Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 11.—Severe storms of wind and rain raged in Havana, for three days, doing considerable damage to shipping and other property, with loss of life. Many houses were flooded, and the roofs blown off. All the villages along the coast suffered severely. Considerable fighting between the Insurgents and Spanish troops, in which the Insurgents were ultimately defeated.

Official reports state that the Insurgents, one thousand strong, surprised a Spanish column near Holyquin. During the en-

agement the Spanish commander was wounded and taken prisoner. The Spanish loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is one hundred and twenty-five. The remainder of the column was reinforced and pushed the Insurgents, encountering them in their encampment in the chapparral. The Insurgents were beaten and obliged to abandon their camp. The Spanish loss in this engagement was eleven killed and several wounded. The Insurgent loss reported double that number.

Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 7.—The session of the Riksdag was opened yesterday. No royal speech was delivered on the occasion.

A statue of King Frederick VII., father of the reigning sovereign, was unveiled to-day in the presence of the King and royal family, deputations from the principal cities of Denmark, a large military force and a vast concourse of spectators.

England.

The hope is expressed in the English parliament that a vessel would be sent to complete the Polar investigation in the northern latitude.

John Bright is a candidate for re-election to Parliament.

Rioting among the miners at Cornwall. Sir Samuel Baker of the African slavery suppression notoriety has arrived safely in England.

Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The Intransegno fleet has been defeated by the national squadron. The fight took place on Saturday afternoon, near Cartagena, and lasted about two hours. The insurgent vessels were considerably injured, and were compelled to "return to Cartagena" harbor. The Government squadron consisted of the Almansa, Victoria Carmen and two smaller vessels. Admiral Lobos was in command. The Intransegno fleet numbered four vessels. There is a rumor that Teten has been captured, but the Government has received no such intelligence, and it is thought to be untrue. There is great rejoicing here over this victory.

LATER.—A special dispatch from Cartagena to the Times, gives the following particulars of the engagement between the Spanish government squadron, under Admiral Lobos, and the fleet of the Intransegno vessels. Upon the appearance of the harbor of a National squadron the Intransegno Junta held a consultation and decided to fight, although they had no hope of achieving a victory. Some of the garrison were in favor of surrendering the city, but the majority of the men, especially deserters from the Government army, were determined upon resisting to the last.

Gun, Contreras and several of the Junta went on board the Inmanica. All the morning was consumed by the insurgent vessels in taking in coal and provisions. At noon on Saturday, everything being in readiness the four vessels weighed anchor and sailed out of the harbor amid loud cheers from the populace and insurgent troops. After proceeding a short distance, Admiral Lobos's fleet, consisting of the Victoria Almansa, Villa de Madrid, Carmen and two paddle wheel steamers were met and the engagement instantly began. The fight lasted two hours, when the Intransegno fleet was defeated and driven back to Cartagena, their vessels being badly damaged. The insurgents showed great spirit, but handled their ships badly.

France.

The trial of Marshal Razaime is progressing with some damaging evidence against the Marshal.

Germany.

EARTHQUAKE.—A violent earthquake occurred in Darmstadt, Germany, on Tuesday last, causing great terror among the inhabitants, shaking the city greatly and doing considerable damage. This shows that the earth is getting feverish again, and now we fear that next the city of Paris will be greatly shaken, for the sign of a coming earthquake in that quarter are in the air.

Ireland.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—The Irish Agricultural Laborers' Union, in the event of the government failing to settle the question of the waste lands in Ireland, have decided to emigrate to the United States en masse.

India.

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.—The railway from Bombay, on the Arabian Sea, on the east coast of the Indian Peninsula, to Madras, has been completed.

David Styles, aged 107, and who voted for every President from Washington to Grant, died last week at Dubuque, Iowa.

The Government of Spain has issued orders for imposing a duty of five per cent upon all wines exported after this month.

MARRIED.

In the Moravian Church, in this place, on Tuesday the 14th inst., by Rev. H. P. Cole, assisted by Rev. H. P. Cole, Mr. Charles B. Stockton to Miss Mary Thayer.

In the M. E. church, Winston, on Thursday 9th inst., by Rev. H. P. Cole, Mr. Gibson Miller to Miss Carrie White.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (new), 45 a 50	Salt, 180 a 185
Wheat, 60 a 65	Candles, 20 a 25
Flour, 3 80 a 4 00	Oils, Linseed, 0 00 a 1 25
Meal, 2 a 2 1/2	Kerosene, 50 a 60
Chop, 15 a 2	Shavings, 11 a 12
Beef, 12 a 15	Yarn, Fries, per bun 1 50
Pork, 7 00 a 8 00	Iron, 5 a 6
Lard, 11 a 12	Nails, 7 a 8
Eggs, 12 a 15	Hides, green, 7 Dry 20
Molasses, 28 a 40	Tallow, 10 a 12
Coffee, 15 a 25	Shavings, 11 a 12
Mustard, 25 a 30	Beeswax, 28 a 30
Butter, 70 a 80	Clover Seed, 0 00 a 0 06
Apples, green, 50 a 1 00	Barley, 10 a 12
Onions, 10 a 12	Brass, 10 a 12
Potatoes, 50 a 60	Shingles, 3 00 a 10 00
Irish, 30 a 40	Long leaf pine, 4 50 a 5 25
Coffee, 25 a 30	Ruby, per cwt 40 a 50
Sugar, 10 a 14	Crushed, 15 a 18
Crushed, 15 a 18	Butter Beans, 10 a 12
Dried Peas, 10 a 12	

New York, Oct. 16.—Cotton, 18 1/2 a 17 1/2; Flour, 75 a 80; Corn, 50 a 60; Wheat, 1 54 a 1 58; Gold, 110 a 110 1/2; Bonds U. S. old, 00 a 00, new 00 a 00.

LOCAL ITEMS.

WEST STREET.—We are glad to learn that there is a prospect of extending West Street and laying out building lots in the old field west of Salem. This is a desirable location for building purposes, especially for mechanics who wish to settle among us. We hope the prices will be accommodating, so as to insure permanent homes for our working people, and others. Every exertion should be made to build up our town, and induce good mechanics, laborers and other useful citizens to locate among us.

We have ample room for all who wish to come. A more pleasant place of abode cannot be found than this section of country. The educational facilities alone hold out strong inducements.

FELL DEAD.—Mr. Nat. Davis left Winston for home in a wagon on Saturday last, and proceeded as far as Mr. Rial Riggs' residence in the upper end of Liberty, when he stopped and called for water. The little boy who drove the wagon went after the water, and on returning found Mr. Davis lying face downwards, on the bottom of the wagon, insensible and nearly dead before assistance could be procured.

The Supper, given in the Vogler building, on Saturday evening, for the benefit of the Orphans' Home, at Oxford, was a success. A pleasant and sociable evening was enjoyed by the numerous visitors, and the sum of \$120 realized. We hope the contributions to this meritorious institution will become more general throughout the State.

Several of our merchants have returned from the North and will soon open their splendid stocks of new goods. From present indications, the public can be accommodated with an unusual variety of seasonable goods at prices which cannot fail to please.

A FAITHFUL OLD HORSE GONE.—Old Fox, the well-known favorite horse, belonging to the Messrs. Fries, of this place, died on Saturday last, after serving the family over thirty years.

See very valuable town property for sale. This property is well located in the business portion of town.

We learn that the old stand of E. A. Vogler will soon be opened with a large stock of goods. The New Store building, it is reported will soon be occupied as a Hardware Store.

JACK FROST.—We have been visited by several sharp frosts this week, doing, however, very little damage to vegetation as yet.

The Danbury Reporter says the difficulty in the colored church in Danbury was the safe deposit of the funds. Well enough to be particular these times.

Mr. T. N. Ramsey will lecture on Temperance in the Court-house on Tuesday evening next.

RAILROAD OBSTRUCTIONS.—A few nights since another obstruction was placed on the N. W. N. C. Railroad, in the neighborhood of Friendship, Guilford county. This makes the third or fourth attempt to wreck this Railroad, involving the loss of the lives of passengers and damages to the Railroad company. What fend or fiends in human shape we have to contend with no one knows; and we think placing obstructions on Railroad track as well as barn burning should be made hanging offences.

The Lincoln Progress says: The Central Railroad train from Charlotte to Lincoln has been three times thrown from the track in the last month, on account of the switches having been changed twice and a cross tie placed on the rails. The Progress hopes that every good citizen will be watchful to detect these villains and bring them to justice. A reward for the offenders might induce some persons to ferret them out.

Let the most stringent laws for such offences be enacted at the earliest day.

Godet's Book for November is on our table, filled as usual with choice reading for the ladies. The illustrations are excellent. It is one of the oldest and best periodicals of the kind in the country. L. A. Godet, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. \$3 a year.

Womack & Co. are receiving a heavy stock of fall and winter Goods for their establishments in this place and Clemmons-ville. Advertisement next week.

We are indebted to Mr. C. S. Hauser, Register of Deeds, for the following:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FORSYTH COUNTY.			
The following is the amount of School money due the different Townships in the county for the year 1873, to-wit:			
Townships.	White School.	Col. School.	
Bellevue Creek.	\$332 85 1/2	\$119 89	
Salem Chapel.	315 50	149 86 1/2	
Behnia.	392 79 1/2	156 19 1/2	
Old Richmond.	342 31 1/2	64 67 1/2	
Kernersville.	367 80 1/2	119 89	
Middle Fork.	476 65 1/2	89 91 1/2	
Old Town.	485 39 1/2	63 10	
Vienna.	372 29	83 60 1/2	
Abbott's Creek.	392 77 1/2	41 01 1/2	
Broadway.	476 40 1/2	135 66 1/2	
South Fork.	656 24	58 35 1/2	
Lewisville.	347 05	100 96	
Winston.	347 00	132 51 1/2	
Total.	\$5,681 07	1,315 66 1/2	

The Board of Stokes County Commissioners met on Monday, the 6th inst., and proceeded to receive the reports of the Building Committees, viz: one for the building of the Poor House; and ordered to be filed. One for enclosing the Court

House Square, and ordered the same to be filed and the Clerk to issue an order for the building of the Poor House to the amount of four hundred and eighty dollars, and for the enclosing of the Court House Square one hundred and eleven dollars. An order for the payment of Pepper & Sons, for printing bill, sixty-four dollars. The Board discontinued the monthly pauper allowances and ordered that the paupers be permitted to go to the Poor House. An order was made for the receiving of proposals for the keeping of the Poor on the 15th inst. The Board then adjourned to meet on the 1st Monday in November next.—Danbury Reporter.

THE NAVIGATION OF DAN RIVER.—The fact that a steamboat is building to run between Louisa and Wilson's Ferry has attracted much attention in that vicinity. It is suggested that the river be cleared of obstructions and locks built at appropriate points to give sufficient channel of water for regular navigation by steam. If we cannot get a railroad we will examine this matter and should it appear feasible, we shall endeavor to see it carried out. In the meantime, we await the result of the experiment now being made.—Madison Enterprise.

THE SCRAP BOOK!

A SPECIMEN NUMBER of this eclectic periodical, will be issued on the 1st of November. It will be beautifully illustrated with first-class engravings, and the typography neat and elegant. This number is intended as an earnest of what we hope to realize in its establishment in January, 1874. It remains with our friends whether they will sustain us or not. In any event this avant courier will show what we intend to do.

This number will contain eight beautiful wood engravings, and thirty-four interesting articles, embracing amusement and instruction. Hoping to be able to announce our enterprise a success by the first of December, we throw our little Monthly abroad.

- CONTENTS:**
- ILLUSTRATIONS.**
- An Angry Pet.
 - Little Red Riding Hood.
 - Spoons are Trumps.
 - Ready for the Day.
 - The Lady Katharine.
 - Love.
 - Summer.
 - Incongruous Elements.
- LITERARY ARTICLES.**
- 1. The Three Braziers.
 - 2. Love and Friendship.—Poetry.
 - 3. Saved as by Fire.
 - 4. Gems.
 - 5. The Miner's Fate.
 - 6. A few words to Old Maids and Bachelors.
 - 7. Music in the Trumps.—Illustrated.
 - 8. Infantine Inquiries.—Poetry.
 - 9. The Wife.
 - 10. One Question too Many.
 - 11. On the Banks of the Beautiful River.
 - 12. Small Talk.
 - 13. Music in the House.
 - 14. The Biscuit.
 - 15. An Indian Fagoda.
 - 16. Brevities.
 - 17. Ready for the Day.—Illustrated.
 - 18. The Bride.—Illustrated.
 - 19. Look Up.—Poetry.
 - 20. An Indian Fagoda.
 - 21. How to pick out a Good Hoss.—Josh Billings.
 - 22. Escape from a Shark.
 - 23. Autography.
 - 24. Sepulture among the Greeks.
 - 25. Tiger Stories.
 - 26. Two Schools of Morality.
 - 27. On Home.—Poetry.
 - 28. Reminiscences of Actors.
 - 29. Origin of Odd Fellows.
 - 30. Couldn't Swear to it.
 - 31. Peculiar People.
 - 32. The Duel.
 - 33. Beginning at the Wrong End.
 - 34. Summer Poetry.—Illustrated.
 - 35. Incongruous Elements.—Illustrated.

Specimen Numbers will be sent to any one who will send the receipt of Ten Cents. Every number will be complete in itself, and will consequently not be paged as is usual with periodicals of this nature.

TERMS—FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Cards will be admitted on the cover of the Specimen Number at the following rates: Once inch space, \$1 00. Address, SCRAP BOOK. Oct. 16, 1873. Salem, N. C.

PIEDMONT AIR LINE RAILWAY.

Richmond & Danville Railroad, (N. C. Division.)

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.			
GOING NORTH.			
STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	
Leave Richmond.	2.50 P. M.	8.15 A. M.	
" Salisbury.	2.58 "	8.30 "	
" Greensboro.	3.02 "	10.21 "	
" Greensboro.	3.15 "	12.45 P. M.	
" Salisbury.	3.17 "	3.12 "	
" Greensboro.	3.34 A. M.	7.41 "	
Arrive Richmond.	6.35 "	10.27 "	
GOING SOUTH.			
STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.	
Leave Richmond.	1.05 P. M.	5.00 A. M.	
" Salisbury.	4.10 "	8.29 "	
" Greensboro.	4.45 "	12.48 P. M.	
" Salisbury.	11.38 "	3.50 "	
" Greensboro.	2.03 A. M.	6.06 "	
Arrive Charlotte.	4.05 "	4.15 "	
GOING EAST.			
STATIONS.	MAIL.	MAIL.	
Leave Greensboro.	8.20 P. M.	Arrive 11.38 P. M.	
" Raleigh.	10.30 "		
" Raleigh.	1.40 A. M.	5.26 "	
" Goldsboro.	2.30 "	4.30 "	

Mail trains daily both ways, over entire length of road.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

VERY VALUABLE AND Desirable Property FOR SALE!

UNLESS disposed of privately before that day, I will expose to public sale, at ONE O'CLOCK, P. M., on SATURDAY, the 8th day of NOVEMBER next, the

HOUSE AND LOT,

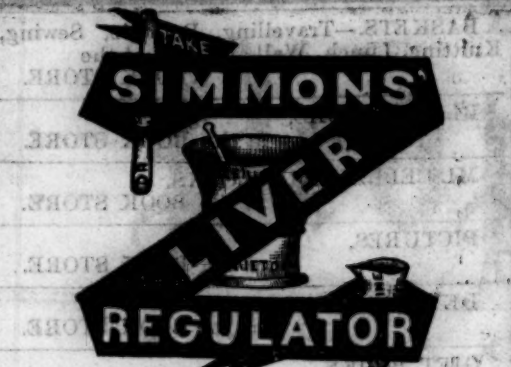
belonging to the estate of Lewis Belo, dec'd., situate on Main Street of Salem, N. C., next above the Shattuck Drug Store. The entire lot, containing 2 1/2 acres, is bounded on the north by the Main Street, 200 feet along Fish Alley, and 133 on Salt Street, so that there is entrance from 3 streets. I will sell the whole lot privately, but if not disposed of before day of sale, will sub-divide into two or three lots.

This is considered one of the best located and most desirable lots in the town, and it is rarely that a chance occurs to secure so valuable a location. Terms will be made easy to the purchaser. Any one wishing to view the premises, will find Mr. C. E. Belo ready to give them the opportunity, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned, also, at the same time and place, a

TRACT OF LAND,

containing about 8 acres and 65 poles, situate on the waters of Brandy Fork, adjoining Nathaniel Blum and others. This is timbered land. Also, at same time and place, a variety of Household & Kitchen Furniture.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 11th, 1873. E. A. VOGLER, Executor.



THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE, containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in our soil, to cure Liver Diseases most prevalent. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE. Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtue from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, HEMIPLEGIES, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA.

IT HAS NO EQUAL. It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World! Manufactured Only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price \$1 00. Sold by all Druggists.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN-KILLER manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON, is now for itself a reputation unsurpassed in medicinal preparations. The universality of the demand for the Pain-Killer is a novel, interesting, and surprising feature in the history of this medicine. The Pain-Killer is now regularly sold in large and steadily increasing quantities, not only to general agents in every State and territory of the Union, and every Province in British America, but in Buenos Ayers, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chili and other South American States, to the Sandwich Islands, to Cuba and other West India Islands, to England and Continental Europe; to Mozambique, Madagascar, Zanzibar, and other African lands; to Australia, and Calcutta, Rangoon and other places in India. It has also been sent to China, and we doubt if there is any foreign port or any inland city in Africa or Asia, which is frequented by American and European missionaries, travellers or traders, into which the Pain-Killer has not been introduced.

The extent of its usefulness is another great feature of this remarkable medicine. It is not only the best thing ever known, as everybody will confess, for bruises, cuts, burns, &c., but for dysentery or cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of British India and the West India Islands, and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as dyspepsia, liver complaint, and other kindred disorders. For coughs and colds, canker, asthma and rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing trials and testimony, to be an invaluable medicine.

The proprietors are in possession of letters from persons of the highest character and responsibility, testifying in unequivocal terms the cures effected and the satisfactory results produced, in an endless variety of cases by the use of this great medicine. The Pain-Killer is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it is simply proved by the unparalleled popularity it has attained. It is a sure and effective remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more popular every year. Its healing properties have been fully tested all over the world and it need only to be known to be prized.

Sold by all Druggists. Sept. -2539-1m.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Saturday, at five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:—

One Copy..... \$2
Three Copies..... 5
Five Copies..... 8
Ten Copies..... 15
Postage five cents per copy for three months. Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, \$1 50 extra.

An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address, one year, \$25. Any larger number at the same price.

Two extra copies will be sent to clubs of twenty. These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

Terms cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender.

A generous portion of the WEEKLY HERALD will be appropriated to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Pomology and the management of domestic animals. Particular attention will be paid also to Reports of the Markets.

The aim will be to make the WEEKLY HERALD superior to any other agricultural and family newspaper in the country.

Every number of the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a select story, and the latest and most important news by telegraph, all parts of the world up to the hour of publication.

During the session of Congress the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a summary of the proceedings and the latest news by telegraph from Washington. Political, Religious, Fashionable, Artistic, Literary, and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices, Varieties, Amusements, &c., will be given. The principal portion of the day, a review of the Cattle and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial Intelligence and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

The HERALD employs no agents in the country nor in distant cities to canvass for subscribers, as none are necessary. Any person presenting to be an agent for the WEEKLY HERALD should be treated as a common swindler. The club system has abolished the agency system. It is safe and cheap.

The price of subscription, whenever practicable, should be transmitted by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail. At small Post Offices in the country where Post Office Orders cannot be obtained, money may be remitted in Registered Letters.

Advertisements, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD. Price of the DAILY HERALD, four cents a copy. Annual subscription price, \$12, always in advance. Write the address on letters to the New York HERALD, in a bold and legible hand, and give the name of each subscriber, of Post Office, County and State so plainly that no errors in mailing papers will be liable to occur.

SCHEDULE FOR TRAIN ON SALEM BRANCH

EASTWARD.			
STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.	
Salem.	8.30 A. M.	8.45 "	
Kernersville.	9.15 "	9.30 "	
Friendship.	9.35 "	9.50 "	
New Garden.	9.55 "	10.10 "	
Salem Junction.	10.00 P. M.		
WESTWARD.			
STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.	
Greensboro.	4.30 P. M.	4.45 "	
Salem Junction.	4.50 "	5.05 "	
New Garden.	5.05 "	5.20 "	
Friendship.	5.35 "	5.50 "	
Kernersville.	5.55 "	6.10 "	
Salem.	6.25 P. M.		

S. E. ALLEN, Gen. Ticket Agent.
T. M. R. TALCOTT, Eng. & Gen. Sup't.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANDEST SCHEME EVER KNOWN!

Fourth Grand Gift Concert
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY
12,000 CASH GIFTS \$1,500,000.
\$250,000 for \$50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1873.
Only Sixty thousand tickets will be sold. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts. At this concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

\$1,500,000,

divided into 12,000 cash gifts will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....	\$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....	100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....	50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....	25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....	12,500
ONE CASH GIFT \$10,000 each.....	100,000
ONE CASH GIFT 5,000 each.....	150,000
ONE CASH GIFT 2,500 each.....	300,000
ONE CASH GIFT 1,000 each.....	40,000
ONE CASH GIFT 500 each.....	40,000
ONE CASH GIFT 250 each.....	40,000
ONE CASH GIFT 100 each.....	40,000
ONE CASH GIFT 50 each.....	40,000
ONE CASH GIFT 25 each.....	40,000
ONE CASH GIFT 10 each.....	40,000
ONE CASH GIFT 5 each.....	40,000
ONE CASH GIFT 2 each.....	40,000
ONE CASH GIFT 1 each.....	40,000
ONE CASH GIFT 50 each.....	350,000

TOTAL, 12,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH.
Amounting to..... \$1,500,000.

The distribution will be by positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS:
Whole tickets \$50; Halves \$25; Tenths, or each Coupon, \$5; Eleven Tickets for \$50; 22 Tickets for \$100; 112 Whole Tickets for \$5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for \$10,000. No discount on less than \$500 worth of tickets at a time.

Tickets not ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Pub. Lib. Ky., and Manager Gift Concert.
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

M. R. N. Y.—MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER, and **FAMILY WEEKLY**, is the Standard Authority upon Practical Subjects and High-Toned Literary Journal. Only \$2 50 a year—less to clubs. Great Premiums or Cash Commissions to Agents. Thirty Numbers (Oct. to Jan.). On trial, for **Only Fifty Cents.** Premium Lists, &c., sent free to all Trial Subscribers.

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Agents Wanted!
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., NEW YORK.

NEW BOOK Now ready for agents, **Home Life in the Bible**, by DANIEL MARSH, D. D., author of "Night Scenes in the Bible," and "Our Father's House," of which nearly 100,000 copies of each were sold. Send for Circular. ZIEGLER & MURPHY, 518 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BEST PAPER.

TRY IT!!!

The **Scientific American** is the cheapest and best illustrated paper published. Every number contains from 10 to 15 original engravings of new machinery, Novel Inventions, Bridges, Engineering Works, Architecture, Improved Farm Implements, and every new discovery in Chemistry. A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms \$3 a year, by mail. Specimens sent free. May be had of all Newsdealers. **PATENTS** obtained on the best terms. Models of new inventions, sketches examined, and advice free. All patents are published in the **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN** the week they issue. Send for pamphlet, 110 pages containing laws and full directions for obtaining Patents. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, **MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y.** Branch Office, corner F and 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY.

Stationary and Portable Steam Engines and Boilers, Gray's Anti-Friction Cotton Press, Circular, Gang, and Mule Saw Mills; Portable and Stationary Flour Mills, Sugar Mills and Sugar Pans, Narrow Gauge Locomotives and Dummy Engines for street, roads and mining purposes, new and second-hand Iron and Wood Working Machinery of every description. Send for circular.

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS,
60 Vesey Street, New York.

For Portable & Stationary Steam Engines.

PAGE'S Patent Portable CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.

To cut from 300 to 3,000 feet per hour, with one saw. **GANG, MULEY AND SASH SAW MILLS,** Portable, **GRIST MILLS, LUMBER'S TURNING WATERS,** and every kind of Machinery accessible to the manufacture of Lumber. Address **Geo. PAGE & Co., No. 5 N. Schroeder St., Baltimore, Md.** Send for Descriptive Circular and Price List.

GRAY'S CELEBRATED ANTI-FRICTION COTTON PRESS is the cheapest, simplest and most perfect Cotton Screw ever invented. Send for circular.

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS, 60 Vesey Street, New York, sole manufacturers.

FIRE-SIDE, HINGE CONE BURNER made by **PLUME & ATWOOD**, produces the largest light. Can be used on any coal oil lamp. For sale by all lamp dealers.

WOMEN MEN, Girls and Boys wanted To sell our French and American Jewelry, Books, Games, &c., in their own localities. Capital required, \$100. Catalogues, Terms, &c., sent free. **P. O. VICKORY & Co., Augusta, Maine.**

\$5 to \$20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, featherers, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at any other occupation. Particulars free. Address **G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.**

SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS.

THE heirs of the late John Brown being of age, and those residing out of this State having empowered the undersigned, he will sell at public auction in Winston, FOR CASH, on the 11th day of December, 1873, TWO VALUABLE VACANT LOTS, ON MAIN STREET, in Winston, opposite the residences of Thos. J. Wilson, Esq., and Maj. T. J. Brown. Said lots are very desirable for business or a private residence.

Also at the same time and place, he will sell, in 2 lots, a tract of land in Forsyth County, about one mile from Winston, lying on the Brookstown and Shallow Ford roads, and on the waters of Siler and Mulberry Creeks, adjoining the lands of Fries, John Miller and others, containing about 175 acres. Said lands will be sold on a credit of 3 months with interest from date.

Bond and approved security will be required from the purchaser. Said sale will be made at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. For further particulars see T. J. Wilson, Robt. Gray, H. W. Fries, or John Miller. Sent, plus cost of said lots and lands is posted at the Court-House door in Winston. J. C. BROWN, Winston, N. C., October 9th, 1873.—tds.

Southern Express Co.

NOTICE.
THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, having opened an office at the Salem and Winston Depot, are now prepared to receive and forward all moneys, valuables and freights entrusted to their care, to all parts of the United States, Canada and Foreign Ports.

A. V. SULLIVAN, Agent.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 9, 41-1m.

J. L. FULKERSON'S

FALL OPENING OF NEW AND ATTRACTIVE

DRESS GOODS,

COMPRISES SOME OF THE LATEST AND BEST STYLES.

Mohair Cords and Stripes, Biarritz Stripes, Japanese Stripes, Camel's Hair Cloth, Silk and Wool Eplinglines, French all Wool Satteens, Mohair Baleno, Alpaca Cords, Yeddo Stripes, Silver Gray Poplin, Black Alpaca, French Merinos.

RAVEN BLACK MOHAIR,

The pride of the Season.

Poetry.

LICENSED, FOR WHAT?

Licensed—to make the strong man weak;
Licensed—to lay the wise man low;
Licensed—a wife's fond heart to break,
And make the children's tears to flow.
Licensed—to do thy neighbor harm,
Licensed—to kindle hate and strife;
Licensed—to nerve the robber's arm,
Licensed—to whet the murderer's knife.
Licensed—thy neighbor's purse to drain,
And rob him of his very last;
Licensed—to heat his feverish brain,
Till madness crowns thy work at last.
Licensed—like the spider for a fly,
To spread thy nets for man, thy prey;
To mock his struggles, suck him dry,
Then cast the worthless bulk away.
Licensed—where peace and quiet dwell,
To bring disease and want and woe;
Licensed—to make this world a hell,
And fit him for a hell below.

Humorous.

A Very Bad Boy.

Max Adler mentions a report that the chief astronomer to the Washington Observatory was dreadfully sold a few days ago. A wicked boy whose Sunday School experience seems only to have made him more depraved, caught a fire-fly, and stuck it, with the aid of some mucilage, in the centre of the largest lens in the telescope. That night, when the astronomer went to work, he perceived a blaze of light apparently in the heavens, and what amazed him more, was that it would give a couple of spurts and then die out, only to burst forth again in a second or two. He examined it carefully for a few moments, then he began to do some sums to discover where in the heavens that extraordinary star was placed. He thought he found the locality, and the next morning he telegraphed all over the universe that he had discovered a new and remarkable star of the third magnitude in Orion. In a day or two all the astronomers in Europe and America were studying Orion, and they gazed at it for hours until they were mad, and then they began to telegraph to the man in Washington to know what he meant. The discoverer took another look, and found that the star had moved about eighteen or twenty millions in twenty-four hours, and upon examining it closely he was alarmed to perceive that it had legs! When he went on the dome the next morning to polish up his glass he found the lightning-bug. People down at Alexandria, seven miles distant, heard part of the swearing, and they say he infused into it much whole-souled sincerity and vigorous energy. The bills for telegraphic dispatches amounted to \$2,600, and now the astronomer wants to find that same boy. He wishes to consult with him about something.

Calling Uncle Jake, the Judge ordered him to carry a note to Mr. G——, who would give him a grubbing hoe. Jake started on his errand, but his suspicions were aroused. He did not understand what the Judge wanted with a grubbing hoe at Christmas time, and his conscience was not as clear as it should have been. The result of his suspicion was that he was to be whipped. Seeing a schoolboy approaching, he quietly took out his note and said:

"Massa Bob, what dis note? Got so many dis mornin' dey's all mixed up."

"The boy read the note and explained its contents to Jake, who whistled and laughed to himself as a bright idea struck him. Calling a negro boy, who was near, Jake said:

"Does you want to make a quarter dis mornin'?"

"Ob course I does."

The boy hurried off to accomplish his errand, and in due course delivered the note to Mr. G——, who took him into the yard, locked the gate, and despite the boy's protestations of innocence administered the flogging, while Jake hurried off home, chuckling over the happy result of what might have been a serious business to him. That evening the Judge called him up and said:

"Jake did you get that grubbing hoe?"

"No, massa; I gib a boy a quarter to fetch dat note to massa G——, and I spec he got dat hoe."

The Boy Who Wanted to Know.

The following is strictly true: A lady coming to this State recently, stopped at one of the Chicago hotels with her little son. The boy was not perfectly satisfied with matters and things at the dinner table, and expressed himself frequently to that effect. The mother finally rose and remarked, in an undertone, to the youthful offender, "Come with me up stairs, and I will attend to your case." The lad understood at once that "attending to his case" meant, but there was an important matter of detail which he was painfully anxious to have more fully explained; so, pulling backwards on the hand of his mother, he blubbered out, in a voice loud enough to be heard over most of the well-filled dining-room: "Say, mother, are you going to take your hand or your slipper?" The enthusiasm with which this brief address was received was unbounded. Poor little fellow, how often have we wanted to know that same thing ourselves! With a brief reason of waiting we generally found out, as he undoubtedly did.

A minister had a negro living in his family. One Sunday, when he was preaching, he happened to look into the pew where the negro was, and could hardly contain himself as he saw the negro, who could not read, or write a word, scribbling away most industriously. After meeting he said to the negro: "Tom, what were you doing in church?" "Taking notes, massa. All do gemen take notes."

"Bring your notes here and let me see them." Tom brought his notes, which looked more like Chinese than English. "Why, Tom, this is all nonsense." "Dat's what I thought, massa, all do time you was preachin' it."

A little shaver was sitting near his mother, who was picking over raisins, when she was called out of her room, and as she left, said:

"Now, sonny, don't touch any of those raisins when I am gone."

Presently the mother returned and enquired:

"Well, Charley, did you take any of the raisins?"

"No, mamma."

"You know if you did, God saw you."

"Yes, I know he did, but he won't tell."

Biddy (to Pat, in charge about a difficulty) — "Never fear, Pat. Shure, ye've got an uplight Judge ter thry ye." Pat — "Oh, Biddy, me darlin', the devil an uplight Judge I want. It's one that'll lane a little!"

Agricultural.

Frauds in Fertilizers.

As the natural fertility of our soil becomes exhausted by cropping, the question of manures becomes of more and more importance. The portion of the crops remaining on the farm in the way of straw, and the droppings of the stock, are insufficient to preserve its fertility, and farmers anxiously inquire where they can purchase special manures, purporting to be manufactured from bones, animal matter, salts, &c., advertised in the leading papers, and they want to know whether they are what they purport to be, or frauds. The fact that spurious articles are sold to a great extent, makes it very important that frauds should be detected and punished. The N. Y. Tribune suggests the following plan that is worth considering:

"We have taken many opportunities of speaking with no uncertain sound in regard to the shameful frauds perpetrated upon farmers by dealers in fertilizers. In these days the question, who is honest? admits of no satisfactory reply. In the matter of no satisfactory farmers have, however, under discussion farmers, and if they fail to use it they should blame themselves. Merely to sit and scold, and vituperate, is useless. If farmers in each county should carry every case of swindling to the courts, the business would soon prove unremunerative. For the assistance of our friends in this matter we hold ourselves always willing to report the fact of a judgement obtained against one of these fraudulent dealers, whenever such is properly authenticated to us."

Botts in Horses.

Mr. A. Kellinger of Indiana sends us the following cure for botts in horses: "Botts in horses may be known by the animals occasionally nipping at their sides, and also by red pimples raising on the inner surface of the upper lip, which may be plainly seen by turning the lip up. The cure is one quart of molasses, and giving the horse the whole amount. In fifteen minutes afterward give two quarts warm tea, thirty minutes after give one pint of currier's oil or enough to operate as physic. The cure will be completed, as the milk and molasses cause the botts to let go, the tea pukes them up, and the oil carries them away. One trial will satisfy any one perfectly of its efficacy."

To Can Corn and Tomatoes for Soup in Winter.

Take one dozen corn and one peck ripe tomatoes; and scald the tomatoes and skin them; Put them in a preserving kettle or new tin boiler, (never in an iron pot—it blackens them;) cut the corn off the cob and put with the tomatoes; add one tablespoonful black pepper, and salt, for seasoning; let them boil steadily in hot water; pour in the corn and tomatoes while boiling hot, and seal immediately. In an experience of twenty years, I have found quart tin cans best for sealing in.

1873. SPRING. 1873.

AT BLACKBURNER'S NOTION AND VARETY STORE.
HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS.
COTTON & LINEN GIMPS & FRINGES.
EMBROIDERIES, FANS, PARASOLS, &c.
SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, SALEM, N. C.
I invite particular attention to my new and beautiful line of

Wines! Wines! Wines!

ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE.

AND buy your Wines of S. T. MICKLEY, who are pure, and have taken the premium at all Fairs wherever exhibited.

I also have choice
GRAPE VINES.
RASPBERRY.
BLACKBERRY.
CURRANT.
GOOSEBERRY.
and STRAWBERRY PLANTS.
GRAPE CUTTINGS and HORSE RADISH SETTS, which I can furnish by the dozen, 100 and 1000 at reduced prices. Orders from a distance solicited, and Plants and Vines sent by Mail or Express packed to secure them from damage or exposure. Orders should be sent in by the first of December, to secure prompt returns.

I will pay 75 cents per 100 pounds for bones, in vines or plants, or 50 cents cash, delivered.

I have good IRON BOUND BARRELS, which will make good cruet, vinegar or pickling stands, also two large STANDS, to hold 175 gallons.

I have CANNED PEACHES, put up in self-sealing cans, filled with the choicest fruit from my fruit farm, Texas Cash.

S. T. MICKLEY.
Near the Big Coffee-Pot, Salem, N. C.
Sept 18, 1873.—38-41.

A. S. JONES, Barber,

GAIN offers his services to his old friends and customers at the stand formerly occupied by Clifton Lash, in the Store building of Patterson & Co. He will also be prepared, in a short time, to work ladies' hair into Curls, Braids, Pilettes, &c., at reasonable rates.

UNABRIDGED.
SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY.
at the BOOK STORE.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,



POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C.
THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

can always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,

PERFUMERY, SOAPS,

NOTIONS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

AMONG THEM

Dr. Sage's Celebrated Catarrh Remedy,
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,
and Pleasant Purgative Pellets,
Also, Allen's Unrivalled Lung Balsam,
McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment,
Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer,
Klutz's Chill Cure,
Sholl's Pills.

PERFUMERY.

The following fine Extracts for the

handkerchief can be had in any quantity:

Boquet Caroline,
Patchuly, Musk,
Jockey Club,
Ylang Ylang,
Cologne, &c.

FRENCH BOOT POLISH.

CHOCOLATE.

EXTRA FINE COMBS, BUFFALO AND SHELL,

TOOTH BRUSHES, KEY RINGS, FANCY EXTRACTS,

MEEN FUN, GUM NIPPLES, &c., &c., AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Call and see for yourselves. I am

satisfied that I can please.

JOHN H. ZEVELY.

Musical Instruments

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

VIOLINS, GUITARS,

BANJOS, TAMBOURINES,

FLUTES, FIFES,

ACCORDIONS.

VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.

Extra Violin

BOWS AND HAIR.

FINE CUTLERY,

PERFUMERY,

CHEWING TOBACCO,

CIGARS,

Musical Instruments,

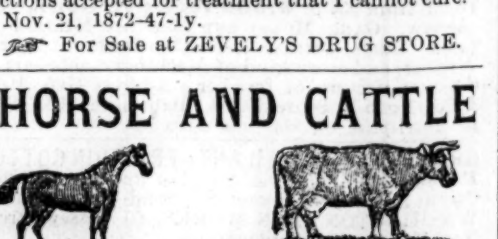
&c., &c., &c.,

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,

Post Office Building, - - Salem, N. C.

A SPECIALTY
THIRTY NINE YEARS
OF FILLERS
RHEUMATIC SYRUP
A STATED QUANTITY GUARANTEED
OF PURE MEDICINE
\$100 REWARD FOR A CASE
of Chronic Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Headache, Lumbago, Ague, Nervousness or Kidney Affections caused for treatment that I cannot cure.
Nov. 21, 1872-47-ly.
For Sale at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

HORSE AND CATTLE



POWDER

at Zevely's Drug Store,

JUST RECEIVED.—SHAVING SOAP,

HAIR DYE, PERFUMERY, &c.,

at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

E. A. PFOLH. J. H. STOCKTON.

WONDERFUL! WONDERFUL!!

Magnificent display of

New Spring Goods

AT

Pfohl & Stockton's

IN

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.

DRY GOODS

In great variety, comprising the latest styles of

DRESS GOODS.

Novelties In Notions.

SHOES and BOOTS of the most desirable make.

HATS—the latest.

DRUGS of the purest and most genuine.

HARDWARE in abundance.

GROCERIES—the cheapest.

QUEENWARE, unsurpassed.

Our wholesale department is complete.

Call and examine our stock. Accommodating and

polite salesmen. No trouble to show goods.

Agents for Falls of Neuse paper mill. Sell their

goods at Manufacturers' prices. Want all the

lags in the country. Every convenience for wagon-

ers and their teams.

PFOLH & STOCKTON.
SUCCESSORS TO T. C. PFOLH.
Established in 1881.

BASKETS.—Travelling, Bedding, Sewing,
Knitting, Lunch, Wall and Toy, at the
BOOK STORE.

BLANK BOOKS, at the BOOK STORE.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, at the BOOK STORE.

PICTURES, at the BOOK STORE.

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS, at the BOOK STORE.

GIFT BOOKS, at the BOOK STORE.

NOVELS, at the BOOK STORE.

INITIAL NOTE PAPER, at the BOOK STORE.

TOY BOOKS, and GOOD BOOKS for Boys and Girls, at the BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, in great variety, at the BOOK STORE.

LEARY'S READY RECKONER, at the BOOK STORE.

A good supply of all grades of WRITING PAPER, Legal, Commercial Note, &c., &c., at the BOOK STORE.

WORK BOOKS and WRITING DESKS, at the BOOK STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, from 25 cents up, at the BOOK STORE.

MENTAL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at the BOOK STORE.

WRITING OR AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at the BOOK STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, at the BOOK STORE.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, at BLUM'S.

BUY YOUR PAPER, INK and PENS at BLUM'S Book Store.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S SAPOLIO, for cleaning brass, iron, &c., at the BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS, at BLUM'S Book Store.

RIBBES at the BOOK STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

VIOLIN STRINGS, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

VIOLIN BOWS, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

GUITAR STRINGS, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

ACCORDEONS, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

CIGARS at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD;

OR, TESTIMONY FROM THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

Under the above title I propose to publish first in

newspaper, and subsequently in book form a series

of articles giving the war record of North Carolina

from the first of May, 1861, to the close of the war

between the States in May, 1865. My plan embraces three divisions:

1st. Accounts of each skirmish, and battle on the

soil or upon the waters of North Carolina.

2nd. Accounts of every battle fought during the

war on the soil of every State, in which any of the

sons of North Carolina took part—special care

being taken to show what those troops did and suffered

in each of those battles, and what glory and renown

our officers and men fairly won.

3rd. A Southern Chart for all time. An explanation

of the third division of the proposed plan will be

submitted at a later day.

That I may successfully accomplish this arduous

but pleasing self-imposed task, I invoke the aid of

all my brother soldiers and ask them to furnish me

material which can be arranged and digested so as

to form a complete record of the heroic deeds of the

sons of North Carolina upon the battle-fields of the

Confederacy; and especially do I ask all who can

write to furnish me details of every battle in which

they participated, and the part borne by their im-

mediate commands.

The time may not have come to write this portion

of North Carolina's history; but it has come to col-

lect and arrange for the use of the future historian.

The living actors will soon pass away, and much

valuable information, unless gathered now, will be

lost forever. Hence after waiting for several years

for some one more competent to undertake the task,

I have determined to devote the remaining years of

my life to this labor of love. I yield to none in love

for my native State, or in admiration for the gallant

men who have shed imperishable glory upon her.

I prefer to give these accounts first in newspaper

form, in order that omissions and errors if any oc-

cur, may be pointed out and corrected before the

work shall pass into the hands of the printer, which

it will assume should it prove what I desire to make

it, a valuable acquisition to the war record of the

South.

Several of the prominent actors in the war have

already promised their co-operation and the valuable

aid of their pens to lessen my labor, and to make

the work complete, and I hope to enlist an

army of valuable co-laborers in the good cause as

did North Carolina enlist her sons to fight the bat-

tle of "Lost Cause."

General officers from other States who command-

ed North Carolina troops are respectfully asked to

send me all the information in their possession rela-

tive to the conduct and bearing of those troops.

In endeavoring to do justice to the soldiers of my

native State, I certainly shall most carefully abstain

from doing injustice to those from any other.

My brethren of the press will confer a favor by

giving the whole or such part of this prospectus as

they may deem proper, one or more insertions, call-

ing attention thereunto from any other.

Address "Our Living and our Dead," Newbern,

N. C.

The first number will be issued about the 10th of

June. Subscription price \$2 per year in advance.

STEPHEN D. POOL.

Late Colonel 10th N. C. Regiment, N. C. S. T.

Newbern, N. C., May 20, 1873.

[PROSPECTUS.]

THE SCRAP BOOK.

We propose to publish, as soon as sufficient en-

couragement is received, a Monthly Magazine bear-

ing the above title, containing sixteen large pages,

and will be devoted to choice literature, illustrated

with fine wood engravings of landscapes, ideal groups,

animals, birds, &c., &c.

Our section needs a periodical of pure literature,

particularly for the rising generation, and in order

to place it within the reach of everybody, we offer

it at the low price of

FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

Surely every body can spare fifty cents a year for

mental gratification. We guarantee a magazine of

pure and unexceptionable literature, calculated to

elevate and improve

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1873.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c.

FOREIGN GRAIN CROP.—In some districts of Southern Russia there is not only a short crop of grain and potatoes, but there is danger that the inhabitants will suffer for want of food before another harvest. There are also said to be deficiencies in the crops of Prussia and England.

The Western grain crop in this country can supply the foreign demand.

THE NORTHERN MONEY MARKET.—There is a decidedly improved feeling in commercial circles, owing to increased facilities offered by the banks. A number of Banks have resumed business during the past week, and the financial crisis may be said to be nearly over.

Some large factories and machine shops are still on half time, which causes distress among the laboring classes.

THE STATE FAIR.—FIRST DAY.—We learn from the News that the Fair Grounds at Raleigh were opened on Tuesday morning for the reception of visitors. At 12 o'clock the Fair was formally opened by Gov. Caldwell. At 2 o'clock there was a trotting race, and at 3 o'clock a running race.

This was the programme for the first day.

The programme for Wednesday was the parade of stock on Fair grounds, and horse racing.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—Last week we noticed the Evangelical Alliance, in session in New York city. An unfortunate occurrence took place there on Thursday last, on the subject of Church and State. An Episcopal minister from England favored the Union of Church and State, and Rev. Mr. Curry, a Baptist minister from Alabama opposed it, which occasioned considerable excitement so that an adjournment became necessary.

The Salisbury Fair.

The third annual exhibition of the North Western North Carolina Fair Association opened on Tuesday last week.

We glean from the special reporter of the Raleigh News, the following:

The show of agricultural implements was very good. The poultry exhibition was a success.

We never saw larger hogs or better grown pigs at any Fair. A black Berkshire sow with sixteen pigs, one month old, the smallest of which would weigh about fifty pounds, attracted much attention. A pair of fourteen months old Chesters, weighing over four hundred each, were also a good hog show.

The contents of the hall devoted to the products of the farm are highly spoken of. Floral Hall was the most attractive part of the grounds. It was most beautifully and tastefully decorated by the committee of Salisbury ladies appointed to superintend its arrangements, and the exhibition was very full.

The Indians.

A letter dated Pueblo, Col., October 5, gives the details of the slaughter and dispersion of cattle by Indians in Eastern and Southern Colorado along the upper waters of the Arkansas river. It appears that on September 28 a party of some 300 Indians, consisting of Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Kiowas came into Arkansas Valley from the South, and camped opposite Fort Lyon, near Los Animas. The commanding officer at Fort Lyon had a talk with the chiefs, but could learn nothing of the intentions of the Indians. They claimed the country as their own, and said that they proposed to roam over it as they pleased. They were all warriors, armed with breech-loading government rifles, one or two good revolvers each, and bows, spears, &c., and each had an extra horse. The commandant at Fort Lyon requested the Indians to return to their reservation, to which they replied they would go when ready and talked very impudently. Two days afterward they left, and proceeding up the Arkansas river, through the settlements, divided into small parties along the various tributary streams, and began an indiscriminate slaughter and stampeding of cattle, compelling the herders to cook for them. This continued about a week, during which time several hundred head of cattle were killed. Great excitement and consternation were created among the settlers, a large number of whom flocked into Pueblo and other towns. At last accounts the Indians were going towards the settlements on Los Animas River, below Trinidad, and the citizens were arming for defence. Several small companies have gone out to defend the settlements. Two or three herders, who attempted to defend their herds, are reported to have been killed. The Indians came from the reservation near Fort Sill. Military aid had been asked for, but none had been received up to the date of this letter. —*Corr. N. Y. Herald.*

Satanita and Big Tree, the imprisoned Indian chiefs in Texas, have been released upon condition that if any depredations be made in future by the Kiowas, that they be immediately arrested and turned over to the tender mercies of Uncle Sam. The outrage above related looks bad for the good faith of the philanthropic red men.

YELLOW FEVER.

In Memphis 37 deaths on Sunday. Shreveport still suffers very much.

THE FENCE LAW.—We learn from the Democrat that an election was held on Thursday last, in Steel Creek, Pineville and Providence townships, in Mecklenburg county, relative to a fence law, and adopted in those townships. The citizens there may prepare to keep up their stock and dispense with fences.

Over \$30,000,000 have been drawn from the Bank of England for America.

Dates of the 14th represent the yellow fever as abating in Memphis and Shreveport.

The Cincinnati banks all resumed currency payment on the 13th inst.

STATE ITEMS.

CLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The Hillsboro Recorder says: Mr. Wm. Overby, of Fayetteville, informs us that his father is still living in Surry county at the age of 114 years. He was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., in the year 1759. His mental faculties are unimpaired, his memory bright, and accurate, and his eyesight perfect. His physical powers are failing, he having been an invalid for about eighteen months, from breaking one of his legs by a fall. His habits of life have been such as to set at defiance the rules and theories of the abstemious. He has lived like all mountaineers, eating abundantly, and using tobacco from early manhood. His wife died during the war at the age of 90. The pair were the parents of sixteen children, eleven of whom reached maturity. The oldest son is living, a vigorous man of 83, and the oldest daughter is 80, and is a great-grand-mother.

The Raleigh News says: The Committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, to proceed to Washington and invite President Grant to visit the State Fair, have discharged their duty, and reported that the President assigned as a reason for not accepting the invitation the approaching visit of the Evangelical Alliance and his promise to be present at the reunion of the Army of Tennessee, at Toledo. The President regretted very much that his engagements prevented his accepting the invitation, and hoped that next year the Society would give him a longer notice.

On the 1st October, a young man named Vick aged 17 years, and residing in Nash county, rode a fiery young horse to the Railroad station between Joyner and Masons, for the purpose of accompanying the horse to the sight of the Engine. The horse took fright and suddenly turned, dismounting the rider, whose foot hung in one of the stirrups. In this condition he dragged nearly a mile, and when some persons attempted to head the horse and stop him, he rushed between two carts, dashing the young man's brains out against one of the wheels. —*Raleigh Era.*

In April, 1874, there is to be an annual exhibition of foreign wines in London, under the Wine Department of the London International Exhibition. North Carolina can have a showing. Let them send specimens of our best native wines, including the Sparkling Catawba and Scuppernon. It will be a capital opportunity to bring North Carolina wines into notice. We hope our wine-makers will not fail to avail themselves of so excellent an occasion.

The funeral of John A. Winslow, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, a native of this State, and commander of the Kearsage which whipped the Alabama, was held in Boston, on the 3d, with imposing ceremonies. He was born in Fayetteville in 1811, and was another one of the distinguished sons of the old State who will be remembered in coming years. —*Raleigh Era.*

The three counties of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson have reported for the year ending June 30th, 1873, 297 public schools, in which 12,737 pupils were instructed. A Teachers' Institute of four weeks was held in each of these counties last Summer, in which from thirty-seven to one hundred teachers were instructed.

Mrs. Eliza Ross, who resided six miles from Charlotte, committed suicide on Tuesday last week by drowning herself in a creek near by her house. In order to accomplish the deed she had to hold her head under shallow water. She was suffering from derangement of mind.

The Raleigh News says: Our gift Concert Managers wrote to old John Robinson, the great circus man, for a donation of monkeys or parrots. To-day, by telegram from Missouri, he says: "I cheerfully grant your request, and have ordered my Agent in New York to sign up the animals, or five hundred dollars."

The Wadesboro Herald says: In the neighborhood of the Ellerbe Springs, Richmond county, there is considerable sickness. Seven cases of typhoid fever in one family, and several other persons at the point of death from the same disease.

The Raleigh News says: Mr. Henry Walser, of Davidson county, having resigned his position as a member of the board of Directors for the Insane Asylum, Gov. Caldwell has selected Dr. G. C. Coffin, of Guilford county, to fill the vacancy.

The Raleigh Sentinel learns through a friend that a considerable hail storm passed over a portion of Granville, doing much damage to the tobacco that had not been out.

The N. C. Presbyterian reports the following revivals of religion among the churches of its denomination: at Sherwood church, in Cumberland county, with twenty additions; and at Concord church, in Cumberland county, with 45 additions.

The Goldsboro Messenger says that Col. L. W. Humphrey, Senator of that district, is at work preparing a plan, to be submitted at the approaching session of the General Assembly, for the adjustment of the State Debt.

We enjoyed the company, a few days ago, of Col. John Potts, a prominent farmer of Mecklenburg County, who is a near relative of Davy Crockett. Col. Potts' mother was a first cousin of this famous man. —*Hickory Tavern Eagle.*

The Southern Home learns that the congregations of Bethpage and Sugar Creek Churches, Mecklenburg county, have raised funds to educate the sons of their pastors at Davidson College.

Hon. A. M. Waddell has been investigating the history of the early settlement of North Carolina and has discovered that it was settled at least 500 years before Columbus, by colonies from Ireland, and that it was called Great Ireland.

W. A. Smith, having just been re-elected President of the North Carolina Railroad, is now President of two railroads, Receiver for another and member of Congress from the metropolitan district.

A friend writes to the Christian Advocate as follows: "The Black Mountain is white with snow, and we have a heavy killing frost this morning (4th inst.). Farmers are preparing to sow large crops of wheat."

We learn from the Piedmont Press that the railroad tak in Buncombe was carried almost unanimously. It is feared however, that there was not a majority of qualified votes cast.

Mr. Oertel, the eminent artist, for some time past rector of St. James' Church at Lenoir, will sail for Europe on the 1st of December. Rev. T. C. Bland, of Wadesboro, will take his place at Lenoir.

Each member of Providence Grange, Mecklenburg county, is to plant one acre of cotton for the purpose of erecting a lodge and school room.

There are 129 pupils in the white department of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Institution and over fifty in the colored.

A Charlotte lady, Miss Fanny E. Jones, was married Sept. 10, at Geneva, Switzerland, to Mr. Bunj. S. Ricks, Jr., of Mississippi.

Judge Henry has accepted the appointment to hold the special term of the Guilford Superior Court in December.

Hon. Alfred Dockery, was not benefited by a recent surgical operation performed in New York.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE TRANSATLANTIC BALLOON TRIP.—Last week we noticed another failure of this kind. The balloon was launched on Tuesday, the ascent was not difficult, but the descent of the aeronauts was not as graceful or nonchalant as their ascent. They were somewhat hurried. When near the ground Donaldson and Ford jumped out. Lunt followed, and was caught, like Abraham, in a tree. The balloon escaped, and had not been arrested at last accounts.

MR. LUNT'S EXPERIENCE.

CANAAN, Conn., Oct. 6—4 p. m.—We were attacked by a tremendous squall of wind and rain at 15 minutes past 1 o'clock, as instant the balloon was whirling through the air. Everything was thrown overboard, without avail, and as we were dashed to the earth Donaldson and Ford sprang out, and the balloon shot into the air, bearing me with it, and was speedily in the storm-cloud again, and being whirled about in the most alarming manner. I shouted to Donaldson for directions, but could hear no reply, and was left to my own resources. The bag was shaking about above me with awful force, and I could see nothing, so thick was the cloud. I seized the valve cord and attempted to open it. Could not open it. The cord became entangled with the neck. Suddenly three ropes shot up through the fog, and as instant the balloon was whirling through the branches. I climbed out of the basket to a place above the ring, and as the balloon rushed into a thicket of trees I swung myself off and dropped among the branches. The boat scraped over me and detached my hands. I dropped to the earth, surprised to find myself unhurt; I started to walk back in the supposed right direction, and met four men running after me. I offered them a large reward to capture the balloon, then out of sight. They have gone in pursuit in the locality of Canaan, Connecticut. I was driven to the station by Dr. William Adams, where Ford and Donaldson arrived soon after. The storm is raging violently. There is no news from the balloon. Very narrow escape all round. —*Geo. Ashton Lunt.*

P. S.—The balloon has been found a mile from here.

THE NEEDLES, Isle of Wight, Oct. 6.—The high cliffs near here are thronged with people looking seaward for the Daily Graphic balloon.

A HOUSE MOVED BY A TORNADO.—The nearest achievement of a tornado which passed over Sullivan county, Va., some days ago, was the removal of the house of Buswell Benway, of East Union. The house was a large one, 40 by 28 feet. It was instantaneously taken from its foundation and moved forty feet, as if it had slid on ice. Scarcely an underpinning stone was displaced; not a thing was dropped into the cellar, which was deep and of the size of the whole house; nor was the ground where it stood but little disturbed. Mr. Benway was pumping water in the back room, and his wife was in the front room; both were carried along, only being aware of a terrible blow had fallen upon their dwellings. They were not a moment that it had been moved, neither of them was hurt. Many of the windows were dashed out; every article of crockery or glass was broken to pieces; clothes that were hanging about and other things were scattered rods away. The back side of the house coming in contact with the front door-steps, and, perhaps the underpinning, the latter was handsomely laid upon the ground inside down, and although badly racked, the house stood, while the shed, about thirty feet in length, at the rear, was entirely demolished. —*Boston Advertiser.*

SMUGGLERS.—On Friday afternoon, says the New York Herald, Custom Inspector Chapman, at Castle Garden, noticed that one of the steerage passengers, a woman, had a very peculiar and bulky form and embarrassed gait. She was taken by his order into the female searcher's room, when it was discovered that under her dress was concealed a large amount of jewelry, watches and trinkets. The underclothing with its appurtenances, it is said, weighed upwards of one hundred pounds. Her luggage was found to be filled with dutiable goods, and was accordingly seized. A colleague of hers in the smuggling enterprise was also arrested, and turned out to be her nephew, Matthew Weidman, who does business at Philadelphia and is a resident there. The aunt, who also resides in the City of Brotherly Love, said her name was Catherine Chapman, a bribe of \$100 after their arrest to pass them inside the Castle Garden. The officer took the money, and instead of pocketing it, paid it into the custom-house. The amount of smuggled goods captured is valued at \$6,000.

SCARED TO DEATH.—A young girl who was driven through the cholera infected district of the port, and jokingly told that she would be sure to catch the disease, was attacked with cramps, collapse, and discoloration, and died in a short time, a victim of the power of mind over matter.

Patronage that Pays.

That noble institution, the Public Library of Kentucky, has permanently established its prosperity by the three gift certificates it has already given under its charter. It now boasts of a building that cost \$210,000, with a library of over 50,000 volumes, and a magnificent cabinet. The fourth grand gift concert for its further endowment will take place December 3d, and at this concert \$1,500,000 cash is distributed to the ticket holders, the highest prize being \$250,000, and scaling down to \$50, which is the smallest sum given. As there is a prize to every fifth ticket, it is easy to see that the patronage of this concert is a patronage that pays, there being great chances of great gains, and only small chances of small losses. Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, is the manager, and tickets and information may be obtained by addressing him, at Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

GEORGIA GIRLS COMPETING AS COOKS.—The Atlanta Constitution, referring to the Georgia State Fair, says: "The great contest of the Rocco fair has been that between the girls for a cooking stove as a premium for the best dinner. The result of the contest has been looked to with eager interest, and the awards were delivered amid rousing excitement. The best cook among these contending charmers was decided to be Miss Hattie J. Johnson, to whom was awarded the first premium in the shape of the John B. Gordon cooking-stove. To Miss Octavia Shropshire was given the second premium. This second premium was the R. E. Lee stove offered by Messrs. Seay & Walker. The committee found it hard to decide. They recommended that twenty dollars be given to Miss Alice Camp, a twelve years old girl, for the very excellent dinner she concocted. They also recommended ten dollars to Miss E. J. Shropshire. The awarding of premiums was very exciting."

NEW U. S. UNIFORM.—A Philadelphia paper says the clothing depot of the Frankfort arsenal is now engaged in making a new uniform for the entire standing army of the country, numbering in all departments about 30,000 men. Over six hundred operatives, mostly women, are constantly engaged in this work. Operations have been in progress since the close of the last year, but more active since June. Orders for the work are received directly from the War Department, and the materials for it are all purchased from manufacturers in Philadelphia. Five buildings, each three story brick, and so arranged as to form a hollow square, are used in these operations, and the depot grounds present all the animation of a Government workshop.

Troublesome people will not let the President have his increased salary of \$50,000 a year. A Mr. Willard has found out that the appropriations for 1873-'74 to the expense of the White House are about \$77,000, in addition to the \$50,000 recently voted. Most persons think that the President keeps up the White House. Not at all. How erroneous such an idea as will be seen from the following appropriations by Congress: Furnace keepers, \$720; two policemen, \$2,640; one night watchman, \$900; usher, \$1,200; two doorkeepers, \$2,400; steward, \$2,000; messenger, \$1,200; secretary at desk, \$10,000; concierge, \$5,000; annual repairs, White House, \$15,000; refurnishing White House, \$10,000; fuel, \$5,000; green house, \$10,000; grounds, \$10,000.

Elections will be held in ten States between now and the 4th of November, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa and Wisconsin are first, having held a general election on Tuesday last. Massachusetts will hold a general election, and the same day New York will elect State officer and members of the Legislature. Texas votes on the 3d of the same month. Governors are to be chosen in the following States: Massachusetts, Virginia, Iowa, Wisconsin, Texas, Mississippi and Minnesota. —*Pennsylvania elects a Judge of the Supreme Court and State Treasurer.*

That "honesty is the best policy" may be exemplified by the following little incident: "A man at Belmont, Mo., sold to a mill-owner saw log which proved to be hollow. As he sold it for a sound log, he voluntarily went and gave back the price, and hauling it to his own yard, chopped it up for firewood. In this operation he found ten \$5 gold pieces which somebody had secreted in it."

The Latter-Day Saints are in conference at Salt Lake City. Eighteen missionaries have been designated to go to Europe and four to the Sandwich Islands. They are to seek to convert the Gentiles. The Mormon colony and its financial affairs are reported as prosperous.

A Chinese widow being found fanning the tomb of her deceased husband, and being asked the cause of so singular a mode of showing her grief, accounted for it by saying that he had made her promise not to marry again while the mortal on the tomb remained dead; and as it dried but slowly, she saw no harm in aiding the operation.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—St. Luke's and St. John's churches have been robbed of their altar furniture. A gold chalice, set with diamonds and rubies was taken from St. Paul's, valued at \$2,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—The New Orleans Overland Mail Coach was robbed this morning by four men. They got Wells and Fargo's box, containing nearly two thousand dollars from the passengers. The robbers escaped. The Sheriff's posse is in pursuit.

St. Louis claims to contain three citizens who are worth over \$10,000,000, and seven others who are worth more than \$1,000,000.

It is estimated that the bridge across the Mississippi, at St. Louis, with its approaches, will cost \$9,000,000.

The third trial of Stokes has commenced. Stokes is a little grayer, but otherwise looks well.

A son and daughter of the famous Davy Crockett are living near Acton, Hood county, Texas. —*Exchange.*

SYMPTOMS.—Slight pain in the side, the skin and eye assume a thick yellow coat, digestion is impaired, an unpleasant sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach is experienced, the bowels are irregular, the mind fretful, the memory weakened, sometimes a slight cough, coldness of the hands and feet, sometimes loss of appetite and at others unnatural craving for food, dizziness of the head, depressed spirits, feeling of uncertainty, of having left something undone, but can't tell what it is. Take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, it will remove all unpleasant feelings and make you well.

THE LAST OF CAPT. JACK.

Execution of the Modoc Assassins at Fort Klamath.—Railing Passions Strong on the Scaffold.—Efforts of Jack to Shift Responsibility on Others.

Four of the Modocs engaged in the assassination of General Canby and Dr. Thomas were hung on Friday last, and the sentence of remaining two of the six condemned to an ignominious death was commuted to imprisonment for life, by the President, on the ground that they had acted as subordinates rather than as principals in the murderous attack. The scenes connected with the execution and the events preceding it throw some additional light upon Indian customs and characteristics.

Captain Jack's demeanor was especially noticeable. Almost up to the last moment he clung to the hope that his life would be spared; and in his interviews with white men who he supposed to be influential he made strenuous efforts to throw the blame of the massacre upon the young men of his tribe, alleging that he reluctantly engaged in it because his position in the tribe and perhaps his life would have been sacrificed if he had refused to yield to the clamor of his blood-thirsty warriors. In one of his talks he said: "My life was in danger when Bogus Charley proposed killing General Canby. Bogus Charley was one who first sanctioned it. Bogus Charley said, 'if you fail to help me, I will do it myself.' I feel while these four men are at liberty they have triumphed over me, and the Government should feel more satisfied if they were brought to trial, as they were as guilty, if not more, than I am. I say that Bogus Charley was the only man who influenced me. He was a traitor to both sides. He told lies to Modocs and lied to General Canby. I should like to see him hanged here. Hooker Jim and Bogus Charley were the men that agitated murder."

* I wished for peace, but the young men said they were not ready for peace. They wanted war, but they did not give their reasons. I was always for peace; but through the influence of the young men, headed by Hooker Jim, the war went on. I did not counsel the Combathashes or Hot Creeks to fight. I was for peace. They came to me and made my heart sick, for they wanted to fight. When I came here I hoped to be set free, as I was not the instigator of these bad doings. I hoped to live on Klamath with my people. These appeals seem to have had a double object, as Captain Jack was endeavoring at once to save his life and to throw the odium of the assassination upon the Indians who had been instrumental in his capture.

Schonchin made similar statements, as he alleged that "the guilty parties were Bogus Charley, Steamboat Frank, Hooker Jim and Scar-faced Charley," and that he "had used all his influence with the young men to keep them from doing these rash acts." It is scarcely necessary to say little or no credence is given to these stories by the officers of the army who have fully investigated the whole subject; and the arguments of the savages are noticeable chiefly on account of their ingenuity and the persistence with which they were urged, with an apparent expectation that they would prove efficacious, up to the day before the execution.

After all hopes of saving his life by such a line of argument had been destroyed in Captain Jack's heart, he made an urgent appeal to General Wheaton to hang Schonchin in his place, on the ground that in this way the claims of justice might be satisfied, and his own life spared so that he could take care of his family and his tribe. After this appeal had proved vain, and the fact was at last recognized that death was inevitable, a parting scene occurred between the condemned men and their families which shows that the Indians possess some traits which form a broad contrast to their stoicism. A correspondent of the New York Herald, in describing it, says:

"I was perfectly unprepared for the frantic state of grief into which the women worked themselves. They howled their weird death song, and threw themselves on their doomed friends, fawning them all over. Even the little children seemed to catch the infection, and they cried and wept in the most finished style. Jack appeared very much affected at meeting his favorite squaw Lizzie and the little pupoose. His sister Mary was more affected, and worked herself into a perfect paroxysm of grief. The little girl even appeared to comprehend the situation, and sobbed bitterly. As Jack gave her one last fond embrace, the squaws returned to the stockade and the murderers were left in their cells, with no other companion than the gloomy foreboding and anticipation of the morrow. Old Schonchin met his family without much visible emotion, but his children cried bitterly, and the squaws yelled as if the world was coming to an end. The chief did not betray any outward signs of agitation. He kissed his little son repeatedly, and when just before retreat they were taken away, he laid down in his cell and rolled himself like a ball in his blankets." It remains to be seen what effect the public execution will have upon the large body of Indians who witnessed it. If such exhibitions can be good anywhere they should be serviceable to savages, whose murderous instincts are likely to be held in check by a visible demonstration of the power of the government.

FOREIGN NEWS.

VIENNA, Oct. 7.—The official sanitary reports state that since July 16 there have been 3000 cases of cholera in this city of which 1,230 terminated fatally. For the first time in several months no new cases are reported.

Oct. 11.—Mr. Jay, American Minister, has written to Washington, recommending that provision be made for sending home from Vienna a number of waiters, laborers and other Americans, who are now in this city in a destitute condition. Many travellers, who hold letters of credit from travelling banking houses in the United States, find themselves without funds and are obliged to accept friendly subscriptions to enable them to return home.

Cuba.

HAVANA, Oct. 11.—Severe storms of wind and rain raged in Havana, for three days, doing considerable damage to shipping and other property, with loss of life. Many houses were flooded, and the roads blown off. All the villages along the coast suffered severely. Considerable fighting between the insurgents and Spanish troops, in which the insurgents were ultimately defeated.

Official reports state that the insurgents, one thousand strong, surprised a Spanish column near Holyquin. During the on-

gagement the Spanish commander was wounded and taken prisoner. The Spanish loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is estimated at twenty-five. The remainder of the column was reinforced and pushed the insurgents, encountering them in their encampment in the chaparral. The insurgents were beaten and obliged to abandon their camp. The Spanish loss in this engagement was eleven killed and several wounded. The insurgent loss reported double that number.

Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 7.—The session of the Rigsdag was opened yesterday. No royal speech was delivered on the occasion.

A statue of King Frederick VII., father of the reigning sovereign, was unveiled to-day in the presence of the King and royal family, deputations from the principal cities of Denmark, a large military force, and a vast concourse of spectators.

England.

The hope is expressed in the English parliament that a vessel would be sent to complete the Polish investigation in the northern latitude.

John Bright is a candidate for re-election to Parliament.

Rioting among the miners at Cornwall.

Sir Samuel Baker of the African slave suppression notoriety has arrived safely in England.

Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The Intransigente fleet has been defeated by the national squadron, the fight took place on Saturday afternoon, near Cartagena, and lasted about two hours. The insurgent vessels were considerably injured, and were compelled to return to Cartagena harbor. The Government squadron consisted of the Almansa, Victoria Carmen and two smaller vessels. Admiral Lobos was in command. The Intransigente fleet numbered four vessels. There is a rumor that Tetuen has been captured, but the Government has received no such intelligence, and it is thought to be untrue. There is great rejoicing here over this victory.

LATER.—A special dispatch from Cartagena to the Times, gives the following particulars of the engagement between the Spanish government squadron, under Admiral Lobos, and the fleet of the Intransigente vessels. Upon the appearance off the harbor of a National squadron the Intransigente Junta held a consultation and decided to fight, although they had no hope of achieving a victory. Some of the garrison were in favor of surrendering the city, but the majority of the men, especially deserters from the Government army, were determined upon resisting to the last.

Gen. Contreras and several of the Junta went on board the Intransigente. All the morning was consumed by the insurgent vessels in taking in coal and provisions. At noon on Saturday, everything being in readiness the four vessels weighed anchor and sailed out of the harbor amid loud cheers from the populace and insurgent troops. After proceeding a short distance, Admiral Lobos's fleet, consisting of the Victoria Almansa, Villa de Madrid, Carmen and two paddle wheel steamers were met, and the engagement instantly began. The fight lasted two hours, when the Intransigente fleet was defeated and driven back to Cartagena, their vessels being badly damaged. The insurgents showed great spirit, but handled their ships badly.

France.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine is progressing with some damaging evidence against the Marshal.

Germany.

EARTHQUAKES.—A violent earthquake occurred in Darmstadt, Germany, on Tuesday last, causing great terror among the inhabitants, shaking the city greatly and doing considerable damage. This shows that the earth is getting feverish again, and now we fear that next the city of Paris will be greatly shaken, for the signs of a coming earthquake in that quarter are in the air.

Ireland.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—The Irish Agricultural Laborers' Union, in the event of the government failing to settle the question of the waste lands in Ireland, have decided to emigrate to the United States en masse.

India.

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.—The railway from Bombay, on the Arabian Sea, on the east coast of the Indian Peninsula, to Madras, has been completed.

David Styles, aged 107, and who voted for every President from Washington to Grant, died last week at Dubuque, Iowa.

The Government of Spain has issued orders for imposing a duty of five per cent upon all wines exported after this month.

MARRIED.

In the Moravian Church, in this place, on Tuesday the 14th inst., by Rev. H. P. Cole, assisted by Rev. A. L. Oiler, Mr. Charles B. Brockton to Miss Mary A. Niddall.

In the M. E. church, Winston, on Thursday 9th inst., by Rev. H. P. Cole, Mr. Gideon Miller to Miss Carrie White.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Womack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

New in Foreign Merchandise.					
Corn, (new)	45	50	Salt	1 80	1 85
Corn, (old)	80	85	Ammonia	00	00
Wheat	1 50	1 65	Candles	20	25
Flour	3 80	4 00	Oils, Linseed	00	1 25
Meal	2	2	Meat	50	60
Chop	12	2	Sheetings	12	12
Bacon	12	15	"	12	12
Pork	7 00	8 00	Yarn, Fries	per bun	1 50
Lard	12	15	"	12	12
Beans	12	15	"	12	12
Molasses	28	40	Hides, green	7 Dry	20
These Fac.	18	25	Tallow	10	12
Butter, Mount.	15	00	Besaw.	28	30
Butter, Green	15	00	Home grown	00	0 08
Peas	70	00	Barrels Fruit	5 00	10 00
Peas, green	95	1 00	"	6 50	10 00
Peas, white	95	1 00	"	6 50	10 00
Potatoes, av.	50	00	Shinies		
" Irish	50	00	Long leaf pine	4 50	5 25
Onion	25	30	Hay, per cwt.	40	5 00
Garlic	10	10	"	3	5
" crushed	15	18	Butter Dens.		10
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LOCAL ITEMS.

WEST STREET.—We are glad to learn that there is a prospect of extending West Street and laying out building lots in the old field west of Salem. This is a desirable location for building purposes, especially for mechanics who wish to settle among us. We hope the prices will be accommodating, so as to insure permanent homes for our working people, and others.

Every exertion should be made to build up our town, and induce good mechanics, laborers and other useful citizens to locate among us.

We have ample room for all who wish to come. A more pleasant place of abode cannot be found than this section of country. The educational facilities alone hold out strong inducements.

FELL DEAD.—Mr. Nat. Davis left Winston for home in a wagon on Saturday last, and proceeded as far as Mr. Rial Rigs' residence in the upper end of Liberty, when he stopped and called for water. The little boy who drove the wagon went after the water, and on returning found Mr. Davis lying, face downwards, on the bottom of the wagon, insensible and nearly dead before assistance could be procured.

The Supper, given in the Vogler building, on Saturday evening, for the benefit of the Orphans' Home, at Oxford, was a success. A pleasant and sociable evening was enjoyed by the numerous visitors, and the sum of \$120 realized. We hope the contributions to this meritorious institution will become more general throughout the State.

Several of our merchants have returned from the North and will soon open their splendid stocks of new goods. From present indications, the public can be accommodated with an unusual variety of seasonable goods at prices which cannot fail to please.

A FAITHFUL OLD HORSE GONE.—Old Fox, the well-known favorite horse, belonging to the Messrs. Fries, of this place, died on Saturday last, after serving the family over thirty years.

See very valuable town property for sale. This property is well located in the business portion of town.

We learn that the old stand of E. A. Vogler will soon be opened with a large stock of goods.

The New Store building, it is reported will soon be occupied as a Hardware Store.

JACK FROST.—We have been visited by several sharp frosts this week, doing, however, very little damage to vegetation as yet.

The Danbury Reporter says the difficulty in the colored church in Danbury was the safe deposit of the funds. Well enough to be particular these times.

Mr. T. N. RAMSEY will lecture on Temperance in the Court-house on Tuesday evening next.

RAILROAD OBSTRUCTIONS.—A few nights since another obstruction was placed on the N. W. N. C. Railroad, in the neighborhood of Friendship, Guilford county. This makes the third or fourth attempt to wreck this Railroad, involving the loss of the lives of passengers and damages to the Railroad company. What feud or feuds in human shape we have to contend with no one knows; and we think placing obstructions on Railroad track as well as barn burning should be made hanging offences.

The Lincoln Progress says: The Central Railroad train from Charlotte to Central has been three times thrown from the track in the last month, on account of the switches having been changed twice and a cross tie placed on the rails. The Progress hopes that every good citizen will be watchful to detect these villains and bring them to justice. A reward for the offenders might induce some persons to ferret them out.

Let the most stringent laws for such offences be enacted at the earliest day.

GODEY'S Book for November is on our table, filled as usual with choice reading for the ladies. The illustrations are excellent. It is one of the oldest and best periodicals of the kind in the country. L. A. Godey, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. \$3 a year.

Wommack & Co. are receiving a heavy stock of fall and winter Goods for their establishments in this place and Clemmons-ville. Advertisement next week.

We are indebted to Mr. C. S. Hauser, Register of Deeds, for the following:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, FORSYTH COUNTY.

The following is the amount of School money due the different Townships in the county for the year 1873, to-wit:

Townships	White School	Col. School
Bellevue Creek	\$332 85	\$119 89
Salem Chapel	315 50	149 86
Bethania	392 79	156 19
Old Richmond	342 31	64 67
Kernersville	367 80	119 89
Middle Fork	478 63	89 91
Old Town	465 36	63 10
Vienna	372 29	83 60
Abbot's Creek	392 77	41 01
Broadway	476 40	135 66
South Fork	656 24	58 35
Lewisville	347 05	100 96
Winston	743 00	132 51
Total	\$5,681 07	1,315 66

The Board of Stokes County Commissioners met on Monday, the 6th inst., and proceeded to receive the reports of the Building Committees, viz: one for the building of the Poor House, and ordered to be filed. One for enclosing the Court

House Square, and ordered the same to be filed and the Clerk to issue an order for the building of the Poor House to the amount of four hundred and eighty dollars, and for the enclosing of the Court House Square one hundred and eleven dollars. An order for the payment of Pepper & Sons for printing bill, sixty-four dollars. The Board discontinued the monthly paper allowances and ordered that the pauper be permitted to go to the Poor House. An order was made for the receiving of proposals for the keeping of the Poor on the 15th inst. The Board then adjourned to meet on the 1st Monday in November next. —Danbury Reporter.

THE NAVIGATION OF DAN RIVER.—The fact that a steamboat is building to run between Leansville and Wilson's Ferry has attracted much attention in that vicinity. It is suggested that the river be cleared of obstructions and locks built at appropriate points to give sufficient channel of water for regular navigation by steam. If we cannot get a railroad we will examine this matter and should it appear feasible, we shall endeavor to see it carried out. In the meantime, we await the result of the experiment now being made. —Madison Enterprise.

THE SCRAP BOOK!

A SPECIMEN NUMBER of this eclectic periodical will be issued on the 1st of November. It will be beautifully illustrated with first-class engravings, and the typography neat and elegant. This number is intended as an earnest of what we hope to realize in its establishment in January, 1874. It remains with our friends whether they will sustain us or not. In any event this avant courier will show what we intend to do.

This number will contain eight beautiful wood engravings, and thirty-four interesting articles, embracing amusement and instruction. Hoping to be able to announce our enterprise a success by the first of December, we throw our little Monthly abroad.

CONTENTS:

ILLUSTRATIONS.

- An Angry Pet.
- Little Red Riding Hood.
- Spoons are Trumps.
- Ready for the Day.
- The Lady Katharine.
- Love.
- Summer.
- Incongruous Elements.

LITERARY ARTICLES.

- The Three Braziers.
- Love and Friendship.—Poetry.
- Saved by Fire.
- Gems.
- The Miner's Fate.
- A few words to Old Maids and Bachelors.
- Spoons are Trumps.—Illustrated.
- Infantile Inquiries.—Poetry.
- The Wife.
- One Question too Many.
- On the Banks of the Beautiful River.
- Small Talk.
- Music in the House.
- The Biscuit.
- Brevities.
- Ready for the Day.—Illustrated.
- The Bride.—Illustrated.
- Love Up.—Poetry.
- An Indian Pagoda.
- How to pick out a Good Horse.—Josh Billings.
- Escape from a Shark.
- Autography.
- Separation among the Greeks.
- Tiger Stories.
- Two Schools of Morality.
- On Home.—Poetry.
- Reminiscences of Actors.
- Don't Swear to it.
- Peculiar People.
- The Duel.
- Beginning at the Wrong End.
- Summer Poetry.—Illustrated.
- Incongruous Elements.—Illustrated.

Specimen Numbers will be sent to any one on the receipt of **Ten Cents**. Every number will be complete in itself, and will consequently not be regarded as usual with periodicals of this nature.

TERMS—FIFTY CENTS A YEAR.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Cards will be admitted on the cover of the Specimen Number at the following rates: Once inch space, \$1 00. Address, SCRAP BOOK, Oct. 16, 1873. Salem, N. C.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

Richmond & Danville Railroad, (N. C. Division.)

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

STATIONS.	GOING NORTH.	GOING SOUTH.
Leave Charlotte	2.50 P. M.	8.15 A. M.
" Salisbury	2.56 "	8.30 "
" Greensboro	3.02 "	8.36 "
" Danville	3.08 "	8.42 "
" Greensboro	3.14 "	8.48 "
" Salisbury	3.20 "	8.54 "
Arrive Richmond	3.26 "	9.00 "

VERY VALUABLE AND Desirable Property FOR SALE!

UNLESS disposed of privately before that day, I will expose to public sale, at ONE O'CLOCK, P. M., on SATURDAY, the 5th day of NOVEMBER next, the

HOUSE AND LOT,

belonging to the estate of Lewis Belo, dec'd., situate on the corner of Salem, N. C., next above Dr. Shaffer's Drug Store. The entire lot, containing Shop, Dwelling and Out-Houses, fronts 135 feet on South Street, 200 feet along Fish Alley, and 133 on Salt Street. There is a well on the lot. I will sell the whole lot privately, but if not disposed of before day of sale, will sub-divide into two or three lots.

This is considered one of the best located and most desirable lots in the town, and it is rarely that a chance occurs to secure so valuable a location. Terms will be made easy to the purchaser. Any one wishing to view the premises, will find Mr. C. E. Belo ready to give them the opportunity, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned, also, at the same time and place.

TRACT OF LAND,

containing about 8 acres and 63 poles, situated on the waters of Brushy Fork, adjoining Nathaniel Blum and others. This is timbered land. Also, at same time and place, a variety of Household & Kitchen Furniture.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 11th, 1873. E. A. VOGLER, Executor.



THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bile.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE.

It cures Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIAL FEVER, RHEUMATISM, COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

Manufactured Only by J. H. ZELLEN & CO., MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

Price \$1 00. Sold by all Druggists. (42-1)

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN-KILLER manufactured by PERRY DAVIS & SON, has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in medicinal preparations. The universality of the demand for the Pain-Killer is a novel, interesting, and surprising feature in the history of this medicine. The Pain-Killer is now regularly sold in large and steadily increasing quantities, not only to general agents in every State and territory of the Union, and every province in British America, but in Buenos Ayres, Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Chili and other South American States, to the Sandwich Islands, to Cuba and other West India Islands; to England and Continental Europe; to Mozambique, Madagascar, Zanzibar, and other African lands; to Australia, and Calcutta, Rangoon and other places in India. It has also been sent to China, and we doubt if there is any foreign port or any inland city in Africa or Asia, which is frequented by American and European missionaries, travelers or traders, into which the Pain-Killer has not been introduced.

The extent of its usefulness is another great feature of this remarkable medicine. It is not only the best thing ever known, as everybody will confess, for bruises, cuts, burns, &c., but for dysentery or cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of British India and the West India Islands and other hot climates, it has become the standard medicine for all such complaints, as well as dyspepsia, liver complaint, and other kindred disorders. For coughs and colds, canker, asthma and rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing trials and testimony, to be an invaluable medicine.

The proprietors are in possession of letters from persons of the highest character and responsibility, testifying in unequivocal terms the cures effected and the satisfactory results produced, in an endless variety of cases by the use of this great medicine. That the Pain-Killer is deserving of all its proprietors claim for it is amply proved by the unparalleled popularity it has attained. It is a sure and effective remedy. It is sold in almost every country in the world, and is becoming more popular every year. Its healing properties have been fully tested all over the world and it need only to be known to be prized.

Sold by all Druggists. Sept. 2539-1m.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Saturday, at five cents per copy. Annual subscription price—

One Copy..... \$2
Three Copies..... 5
Five Copies..... 8
Ten Copies..... 15

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

Any person wishing, addressed to names of subscribers, \$1 50 each.

An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address, one year, \$25, and any larger number at the same rate.

Two extra copies will be sent to clubs of twenty. These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

Terms cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender.

A generous portion of the WEEKLY HERALD will be appropriated to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Pomology and the management of domestic animals. Particular attention will be paid also to Reports of the Markets.

The aim will be to make the WEEKLY HERALD superior to any other agricultural and family newspaper in the country.

Every number of the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a select story, and the latest and most important news by telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of publication.

During the session of Congress the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a summary of the proceedings of the latest news by telegraph from Washington.

Political, Religious, Fashionable, Artistic, Literary, and Scientific Intelligence, Ordinary Notices, Varieties, Amusements, Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day, a review of the Cattle and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial Intelligence and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

The HERALD employs no agents in the country nor in distant cities to canvass for subscribers, as none are necessary. Any person pretending to be an agent for the WEEKLY HERALD should be treated as a common swindler. The club system has abolished the agency system. It is safe and sound.

The price of subscription, whenever practicable, should be transmitted by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

At small Post Offices in the country where Post Office Orders cannot be obtained, money may be remitted in Registered Letters.

Advertisements, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Price of the DAILY HERALD, four cents a copy—Annual subscription price, \$12, always in advance.

Write the address on letters to the New York HERALD, in a bold and legible hand, and give the name of each subscriber, of Post Office, County and State so plainly that no errors in mailing papers will be liable to occur.

SCHEDULE FOR TRAIN ON SALEM BRANCH.

STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	WESTWARD.
Salem	8.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Kernersville	8.36 "	8.06 "
Friendship	8.42 "	8.12 "
New Garden	8.48 "	8.18 "
Salem Junction	8.54 "	8.24 "
Greensboro	9.00 "	8.30 "

NOTICE.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY having opened an Office at the Salem and Winston Depot, are now prepared to receive and forward all money, valuable and freight entrusted to their care, to all parts of the United States, Canada and Foreign Ports.

A. V. SULLIVAN, Agent. Salem, N. C., Oct. 9, 41-1m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANDEST SCHEME EVER KNOWN!

Fourth Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

12,000 CASH GIFTS \$1,500,000.

\$250,000 for \$50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1873.

Only Sixty thousand tickets will be sold. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts, 25,000 each, at this concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

\$1,500,000,

divided into 12,000 cash gifts will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....	\$250,000
BONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....	100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....	50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....	25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....	17,500
10 CASH GIFTS \$10,000 each.....	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS \$5,000 each.....	150,000
50 CASH GIFTS \$1,000 each.....	50,000
100 CASH GIFTS \$500 each.....	50,000
150 CASH GIFTS \$300 each.....	45,000
200 CASH GIFTS \$200 each.....	40,000
250 CASH GIFTS \$150 each.....	37,500
300 CASH GIFTS \$100 each.....	30,000
11,000 CASH GIFTS \$50 each.....	550,000

TOTAL, 12,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH.

amounting to.....\$1,500,000.

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole ticket \$50; Halves \$25; Tenths, or each Coupon, \$5; Eleven for \$50. Tickets for \$1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for \$5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for \$10,000. No discount on less than \$500 worth of tickets at a time.

Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

Agent Publ. Libr. Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

M. R. N. Y.—MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER,

the Great Illustrated Agricultural and Family WEEKLY, is the Standard Authority on Practical Subjects, Read High-Toned Literary Journal. Only \$2 50 a year—less to clubs. Great Premiums or Cash Commissions to Agents.

Thirty Cent Premium List, sent free to all Trial Subscribers.

Address D. D. T. MOORE, N. Y. City.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER MACHINES.

Agents Wanted! SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., NEW YORK.

NEW BOOK Now ready for agents, Home

Life in the Bible, by DANIEL MARCH, D. D., author of "Night Scenes in the Bible," "The Bible," and "The Bible in the World." 100,000 copies of each were sold. Send for Circular. ZIEGLER & M'CURDY, 518 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BEST PAPER.

TRY IT!!!

The Scientific American is the cheapest and best illustrated paper published. Every number contains from 10 to 15 original engravings of new machinery, novel inventions, bridges, engineering works, architecture, improved farm implements, and every new discovery in chemistry. A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and the practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, \$3 a year, by mail. Specimens sent free. May be had of all newsdealers. PATENTS. The Scientific American publishes the best terms. Models of new inventions and sketches examined, and advice free. All patents are published in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN the week they issue. Send for pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining Patents. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents, MUNN & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y. Branch Office, corner F and 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AND MACHINERY.

Stationary and Portable Steam Engines and Boilers, Gray's Anti-Friction Cotton Press, Circular, Gang, and Saw Mill, Portable and Stationary Flouring Mills, Sugar Cane Mills and Sugar Pans, Narrow Gauge Locomotives and Dummy Engines for street, roads and mining purposes, new and second-hand Iron and Wood Working Machinery of every description. Send for circular.

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS, 60 Vesay Street, New York.

For Portable & Stationary Steam Engines.

PAGE'S Patent Portable CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.

To cut from 300 to 3,000 feet per hour, with one saw. GANG, MULEY AND SASH SAW MILLS. PORTABLE SAW MILLS. LEVY'S TURKISH WATER TABLES, and every kind of Machinery accessory to the manufacture of Lumber. Address Geo. Page & Co., No. 6 N. Schuyler St., Baltimore, Md. Send for Descriptive Circular and Free List.

GRAY'S CELEBRATED ANTI-FRICTION COTTON PRESS.

The cheapest, simplest and most perfect Cotton Press ever invented. Send for circular—WASHINGTON IRON WORKS, 60 Vesay Street, New York, or manufacturers.

FIRE-SIDE HINGE CONE BURNER

FOR SUN CHIMNEYS, made by PLUM & ATWOOD, produces the largest light. Can be used on any coal oil lamp. For sale by all lamp dealers.

WOMEN, MEN, Girls and Boys wanted

Jewelry, Books, Games, &c., in their own localities. No capital needed. Catalogues, Terms, &c., sent free P. O. VICKORY & Co., Augusta, Maine.

\$5 to \$20 per day! Agents wanted! All

classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STIN-AND CO., Portland, Maine.

SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS AND LANDS.

THE heirs of the late John Brown being of age, and those residing out of this State having empowered the undersigned, he will sell at public auction in Winston, FOR CASH on the 11th day of December, 1873, TWO VALUABLE VACANT LOTS, ON MAIN STREET, in Winston, opposite the residence of Thos. J. Wilson, Esq., and Maj. T. Brown. Said lots are very desirable for business or a private residence.

Also at the same time and place, he will sell, in 2 lots a tract of land in Forsyth County, about one mile from Winston, lying on the Brookstown and Shallow Ford roads, and on the waters of Siler and Billy Creeks, adjoining the land of P. H. John Miller and others, containing about 175 acres. Said lands will be sold on a credit of 3 months with interest from date.

Sound and approved security will be required from the purchaser. Said sale will be made at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. For further particulars see T. J. Wilson, Robt. Gray, H. W. Price, or John Miller, Sen. A plot of said lots and lands is posted at the Court-House door in Winston. J. C. BROWN.

Winston, N. C., October 9th, 1873.—4ds.

Southern Express Co.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY

having opened an Office at the Salem and Winston Depot, are now prepared to receive and forward all money, valuable and freight entrusted to their care, to all parts of the United States, Canada and Foreign Ports.

A. V. SULLIVAN, Agent. Salem, N. C., Oct. 9, 41-1m.

Poetry.

LICENSED, FOR WHAT?

Licensed—to make the strong man weak;
Licensed—to lay the wise man low;
Licensed—a wife's fond heart to break;
And make the children's tears to flow.
Licensed—to do thy neighbor harm;
Licensed—to kindle hate and strife;
Licensed—to nerve the robber's arm;
Licensed—to cheat the miser's knife.
Licensed—thy neighbor's purse to drain,
And rob him of his very last;
Licensed—to beat his feverish brain
Till madness crowns thy work at last.
Licensed—like the spider for a fly,
To spread thy nets for man, thy prey;
To mock his struggles, suck him dry,
Then cast the worthless hulk away.
Licensed—where peace and quiet dwell,
To bring disease and want and woe;
Licensed—to make this world a hell,
And fit him for a hell below.

Humorous.

A Very Bad Boy.

Max Adler mentions a report that the chief astronomer at the Washington Observatory was dreadfully sold a few days ago. A wicked boy whose Sunday School experience seems only to have made him more depraved, caught a fire-fly, and stuck it with the aid of some muckilage, in the centre of the largest lens in the telescope. That night, when the astronomer went to work, he perceived a blaze of light apparently in the heavens, and what amazed him more, was that it would give a couple of spurts and then die out, only to burst forth again in a second or two. He examined it carefully for a few moments, and then he began to do sums to discover where in the heavens that extraordinary star was placed. He thought he found the locality, and the next morning he telegraphed all over the universe that he had discovered a new and remarkable star of the third magnitude in Orion. In a day or two all the astronomers in Europe and America were studying Orion, and they gazed at it for hours until they were mad, and then they began to telegraph to the man in Washington to know what he meant. The discoverer took another look, and found that the new star had moved about eighteen billions miles in twenty-four hours, and upon examining it closely he was alarmed to perceive that it had legs! When he went on his knees the next morning to polish up his glass he found the lighting up. People down at Alexandria, seven miles distant, heard part of the swearing, and they say he infused into it much whole-souled sincerity and vigorous energy. The bills for telegraphic dispatches amounted to \$2,600, and now the astronomer wants to find that same boy. He wishes to consult with him about something.

Calling Uncle Jake, the Judge ordered him to carry a note to Mr. G——, who would give him a grubbing hoe. Jake started on his errand, but his suspicions were aroused. He did not understand what the Judge wanted with a grubbing hoe at Christmas time, and his conscience was not as clear as it should have been. The result of his suspicion was that he was to be whipped. Seeing a schoolboy approaching, he quietly took out his note and said:

"Massa Bob, what dis note? Got so many dis mornin' dey's all mixed up."
"The boy read the note and explained its contents to Jake, who whistled and laughed to himself as a bright idea struck him. Calling a negro boy, who was near, Jake said:
"Does you want to make a quarter dis mornin'?"
"Oh course I do!"
"The boy hurried off to accomplish his errand, and in due course delivered the note to Mr. G——, who took him into the yard, looked the gate, and despite the boy's protestations of innocence administered the flogging, while Jake hurried off home, chuckling over the happy result of what might have been a serious business to him. That evening the Judge called him up and said:
"Jake did you get that grubbing hoe?"
"No, massa; I gib a boy a quarter to fetch dat note to massa G——, and I spee he got dat hoe."

The Boy Who Wanted to Know.

The following is strictly true: A lady coming to this State recently, stopped at one of the Chicago hotels with her little son. The boy was not perfectly satisfied with matters and things at the dinner table, and expressed himself frequently to that effect. The mother finally rose and remarked, in an undertone, to the youthful offender, "Come with me up stairs, and I will attend to your case." The lad understood at once that "attending to his case" meant, but there was an important matter of detail which he was painfully anxious to have more fully explained; so, pulling backwards on the hand of his mother, he blubbered out, in a voice loud enough to be heard over most of the well-filled dining-room: "Say, mother, are you going to take your hand or your slipper?" The enthusiasm with which this brief address was received was unbounded. Poor little fellow, how often have we wanted to know that same thing ourselves! With a brief season of waiting we generally found out, as he undoubtedly did.

A minister had a negro living in his family. One Sunday, when he was preaching, he happened to look into the pew where the negro was, and could hardly contain himself as he saw the negro, who could not read or write a word, scribbling away most industriously. After meeting he said to the negro: "Tom, what were you doing in church?" "Taking notes, massa. All de gemmen take notes." "Bring your notes here and let me see them." Tom brought his notes, which looked more like Chinese than English. "Why, Tom, this is all nonsense." "Dat's what I thought, massa, all de time you was preachin' it."

A little shaver was sitting near his mother, who was picking over raisins, when she was called out of her room, and as she left, said:
"Now, sonny, don't touch any of those raisins when I am gone."
Presently the mother returned and enquired:
"Well, Charley, did you take any of the raisins?"
"No, massa."

"You know you did, God saw you."
"Yes, I know he did, but he won't tell."

Agricultural.

Frauds in Fertilizers.

As the natural fertility of our soil becomes exhausted by cropping, the question of manures becomes of more and more importance. The farm in the way of straw, manure, the droppings of the stock, are insufficient to preserve its fertility, and farmers anxiously inquire where they can purchase commercial fertilizers to make up for the deficiency. They find large quantities of special manures, purporting to be manufactured from bones, animal matter, salts, &c., advertised in the leading papers, and they want to know whether they are what they purport to be, or frauds. The fact that spurious articles are sold to a great extent, makes it very important that farmers should be detected and punished. The N. Y. Tribune suggests the following plan that is worth considering:
"We have taken many opportunities of speaking with no uncertain sound in regard to the shameful frauds perpetrated upon farmers by dealers in fertilizers. In these days the question, who is honest? admits of no satisfactory reply. In the matter under discussion farmers have, however, the remedy in their own hands, and if they fail to use it they should blame themselves. Merely to sit and scold, and vituperate, is useless. If farmers in each county should carry every case of swindling to the courts, the business would soon prove unremunerative. For the assistance of our friends in this matter we hold ourselves always willing to report the fact of a judgement obtained against one of these fraudulent dealers, whenever such is properly authenticated to us."

Botts in Horses.

Mr. A. Kelinger of Indiana sends us the following cure for botts in horses: "Botts in horses may be known by the animals occasionally nipping at their sides, and also by red pimples raising on the inner surface of the upper lip, which may be plainly seen by turning the lip up. The cure is effected by taking two quarts of new milk, one quart of molasses, and giving the horse the whole amount. In fifteen minutes afterward give two quarts warm tea, thirty minutes after give one pint of carrier's oil mixed with one pint of physic. The cure will be completed, as the milk and molasses cause the botts to let go, the tea pukes them up, and the oil carries them away. One trial will satisfy any one perfectly of its efficacy."

To Can Corn and Tomatoes for Soup in Winter.

Take one dozen corn and one peck ripe tomatoes; and scald the tomatoes and skin them; Put them in a preserving kettle or new tin boiler, (never in an iron pot—it blackens them;) cut the corn off the cob and put with the tomatoes; add one table-spoonful black pepper, and salt, for seasoning; let them boil steadily in hot water; pour in the corn and tomatoes while boiling hot, and seal immediately. In an experience of twenty years, I have found quart tin cans best for sealing in.

1873. SPRING. 1873.

AT BICKENDER'S NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.
I invite particular attention to my new and beautiful line of
**HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS,
COTTON & LINEN GIMPS & FRINGES,
EMBROIDERIES, FANS, PARASOLS, &c.**
SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, SALEM, N. C.

1873. SPRING. 1873.

Wines! Wines! Wines!

ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE,
AND buy your Wines of S. T. MICKEY, who are pure, and have taken the premium at all Fairs wherever exhibited.

I also have choice
GRAPE VINES. BLACKBERRY,
RASPBERRY, and STRAWBERRY PLANTS.
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I have CANNED PEACHES, put up in self-sealing cans, filled with the choicest fruit from my fruit farm. Terms Cash.

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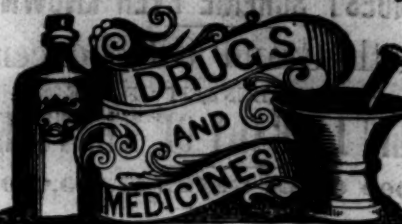
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Call and examine our stock. Accommodating and polite salesmen. No trouble to show Goods.
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SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, at
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OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD.

OR, TESTIMONY FROM THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

Under the above title I propose to publish first in newspaper, and subsequently in book form a series of articles giving the war record of North Carolina from the election of Lincoln in Nov. 1860, to the close of the war between the States in May, 1865.—My plan embraces three divisions:
1st. Accounts of each skirmish and battle on the soil or upon the waters of North Carolina.
2nd. Accounts of every battle fought during the war on the soil of every State, in which any of the troops of North Carolina took part—special care being taken to show what these troops did and suffered in each of those battles, and what glory and renown our officers and men fairly won.
3rd. "A Southern Chart for all time." An explanation of the third division of the proposed plan will be submitted at a later day.

That I may successfully accomplish this arduous and self-imposed task, I invoke the aid of all my brother soldiers and ask them to furnish me material which can be arranged and digested so as to form a complete record of the heroic deeds of the sons of North Carolina upon the battle-fields of the Confederacy; and especially do I ask all who can write to furnish me details of every battle in which they participated, and the part borne by their immediate commands.

The time may not have come to write this portion of North Carolina's history; but it has come to collect and arrange it for the use of the future historian. The living actors will soon pass away, and much valuable information, unless gathered now, will be forever lost. Hence after waiting for several years for some one more competent to undertake the task, I have determined to devote the remaining years of my life to this labor of love. I yield to none in love for my native State, or in admiration for the gallant men who have shed imperishable glory upon her.

I prefer to give true accounts first in newspaper form, in order that omissions and errors, if any occur, may be pointed out and corrected before the work shall pass into the more enduring form, which it will assume should it prove what I desire to make it, a valuable acquisition to the war record of the South.

Several of the prominent actors in the war have already promised their co-operation and the valuable aid of their pens to lessen my labor, and to make the work complete, and I hope to enlist an army of valuable collaborators in the good cause as did North Carolina enlist her sons to fight the battles of the "Lost Cause."

General officers from other States who commanded North Carolina troops are respectfully asked to give me all the information in their possession relative to the conduct and bearing of those troops.

In justice to the cause of the gallant men of my native State, I certainly shall most carefully abstain from doing injustice to those from any other.

My brethren of the press will confer a favor by giving the whole or such part of this prospectus as they may deem proper, one or more insertions, calling attention thereto.

Address "Our Living and our Dead," Newbern, N. C.

The first number will be issued about the 10th of June. Subscription price \$2 per year in advance.

late Colonel 10th Regiment, N. C. S. C. S.
Newbern, N. C., May 20, 1873.

[PROSPECTUS.]

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We propose to publish, as soon as sufficient encouragement is received, a Monthly Magazine bearing the above title, containing sixteen large pages, and will be devoted to choice literature, illustrated with fine wood engravings of landscapes, ideal groups, animals, birds, &c., &c.

Our section needs a periodical of pure literature, particularly for the rising generation, and in order to place it within the reach of everybody, we offer it at the low price of

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Surely every body can spare fifty cents a year for mental gratification. We guarantee a magazine of pure and unexceptionable literature, calculated to elevate and improve our taste for reading.

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See that each bottle has PERU-
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